

FFERM COLEG GLYNLLIFON / GLYNLLIFON COLLEGE FARM

ASESIAD ARCHEOLEGOL - HWB ECONOMI WLEDIG /
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT - RURAL ECONOMY HUB



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

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Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn Cofnodi Prif Gyfeirnod /
Historic Environment Record Event Primary Reference Number: 46534

Prosiect Rhif / Project No. G2743

Adroddiad Rhif / Report No.: 1684

Wedi'i baratoi ar gyfer / Prepared for: Grŵp Llandrillo Menai

Ionawr 2023 / January 2023

Ysgrifenydd gan / Written by: Bethan Jones, Robert Evans, John Roberts, Mike Woods & Neil McGuinness

Delwedd clawr blaen: Tŷ cychod (ased 79); graddfa nas defnyddir; Golygfa o'r Gogledd-orllewin (cyfeirnod archif: G2743_90).
Front Cover image: Boat house (asset 79); scale not used; view from northwest (archive reference: G2743_90).

Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
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Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

Published by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Garth Road,
Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

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Mae Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd yn Gwmni Cyfyngedig (Ref Cof. 1180515) ac yn Elusen (Rhif Cof. 508849)
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is both a Limited Company (Reg No. 1180515) and a Charity (reg No. 508849)

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CRYNHODEB ANHECHNEGOL

Comisiynwyd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd gan Grŵp Llandrillo Menai i wneud asesiad archeolegol o ddesg yn Fferm Coleg Glynllifon, cyn cychwyn economi wledig. Nodweddir yr ardal ddatblygu gan weithgarwch y ddeunawfed ganrif a'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg sy'n gysylltiedig â chyn Ystâd Glynllifon. Bydd y datblygiad wedi'i leoli o fewn y caeau a'r coetir presennol a bydd hefyd yn cynnwys newidiadau i'r rhwydwaith ffyrdd presennol. Argymhellir bod arolwg geoffisegol yn ymgymryd â'r caeau yr effeithir arnynt, er mwyn helpu i benderfynu a oes unrhyw weithgaredd iswyneb sy'n gysylltiedig ag Ystâd Glynllifon yn dal i oroesi; Efallai y bydd angen ymchwilio ymhellach i ganlyniadau hyn drwy dreialu ffosydd. Argymhellir hefyd bod ffiniau caeau presennol yn cael eu cofnodi cyn eu newid neu eu symud a bod briff gwyllo yn cael ei gynnal yn ystod gwaith daear.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust was commissioned by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Glynllifon College Farm, in advance of proposed rural economy hub. The development area was characterised by eighteenth, nineteenth century and early twentieth century activity associated with the former Glynllifon Estate. The development will be located within existing fields and woodland and will also include alterations to the existing road network. It is recommended that a geophysical survey is undertaken within the fields affected, to help determine if any sub-surface activity associated with Glynllifon Estate still survive; the results of this may require further investigation through trial trenching. It is also recommended that existing assets are recorded prior to alteration or removal and that a watching brief is maintained during groundworks.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Glynllifon College Farm, Ffordd Clynnog, Llandwrog, Gwynedd (NGR SH45865594; post code LL54 7UF; Figure 01) in advanced of a proposed Rural Economy Hub. The proposed developments (Figure 02) include:

- A Knowledge Centre; and
- Food Incubator Units.

The concept of the 'Knowledge Centre' hub is centred on creating a pool of "know-how" and practical experience to stimulate innovation, enterprise growth and rural development across all sectors, for example demonstrating sustainable energy, robotics and telecommunications. The Knowledge Centre will provide businesses, training providers, academic institutions, students and partner organisations with a flexible, inspiring and vibrant space to exchange ideas and to share knowledge, know-how and experience. The development of an innovation eco system will support the growth of regional businesses and the rural economy.

The Food Incubator Units, which will include flexible food grade units. As well as providing the space, facilities and equipment, the incubators will provide technical support and assistance to guide new businesses through the development stage towards production.

Additional infrastructure a revised access from the A499 road to Glynllifon College Farm and Llandwrog Road (Figure 03).

The proposed development includes areas that formerly belonged to the Glynllifon Estate, which was established by the Wynn family and developed extensively during the eighteenth and nineteenth century that are now part of Glynllifon College Farm; Plas Glynllifon, the former estate house, is under separate ownership.

The aim of the desk-based assessment was to examine the archaeological potential at each location, including the buildings proposed for demolition. The assessment was undertaken during January 2023 and completed in accordance with the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);

- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

The assessment was monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service and undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (cf. [Appendix I](#)). In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER was contacted at the onset of the project and HER Enquiry Number GATHER1782 and Event Primary Reference Number 46534 were assigned.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desktop Study

A desk-based assessment is defined as “a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage Assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage....Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2020, 4).

The assessment area comprised the proposed rural economy hub located at NGR SH45865594, as outlined in Figure 01 and detailed in Figures 02 and 03. A 1km search buffer designed to capture all proximity statutory and non-statutory designations was centred on the proposed development area.

The desk top study included the following resources:

- The regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) was examined for all statutory and non-statutory designations within a 1km assessment buffer, including statutory designations (including Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings) and non-statutory designations (including Primary Reference Numbers). Historic mapping was examined, including the 25-inch County Series Ordnance Survey maps (Sheets XX.3 and XX.7, editions published in 1889, 1900 and 1918). Secondary source information held within the HER was also examined, including:
 - GAT project code G2092 - reports 826, 827, 830, 834, 837 and 907; and
 - GAT project code G2743 – report 1656;
- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be checked for any will be examined for all statutory and non-statutory designations sites additional to the HER;
- Aerial photographs from the National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) were examined for potential Assets. This included the following images;

- The online catalogue search of the National Library of Wales (Penglais Rd, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU) was examined;
- Archive data, including primary and secondary sources, historic maps and estate maps were examined at the regional archives located at Caernarfon Record Office, Swyddfa'r Cyngor, Caernarfon LL55 1SH. Archive data included:
 - the map of Glynllifon Demesne with schedule of lands (1751);
 - the Glynllifon Demesne and Penbryn Bwlan map (1790);
 - the map of park and demesne lands at Glynllifon (1824);
 - Map of Glynllifon Demesne in the parish of Llandwrog (1828-1840); and
 - the Llandwrog Parish Tithe map and schedule (1849), as well as Glynllifon Estate maps.
- Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at [Lle - LiDAR Composite Dataset \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/le-geo-portal) for information on potential surface features using digital terrain modelling and digital surface modelling maps (1m and 2m resolutions are currently available via this portal).

All identified features have been mapped, described and added to a gazetteer of sites and the relative importance of any sites defined.

2.2 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey was undertaken of the assessment study areas outlined in Figure 01 on the 30th January 2023. The aim of the assessment was to visit and record known archaeological Assets, including any relevant statutory and non-statutory designations (including Scheduled Monument(s), Listed Buildings, PRNs and NPRNs), potential Assets identified from aerial photography and LiDAR. The Assets were mapped and located in advance as part of the desk-based assessment, using a combination of historic and GIS based data; this information was then used to geo-locate features, which were then located and described on GAT pro-formas. The sites have been added a gazetteer and their relative importance defined. Any newly identified Assets have also been recorded.

A photographic record was maintained in RAW format using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution (Nikon D3000; resolution: 3,872 × 2,592 [10.2 effective megapixels]) and photographic metadata table will be completed and included in the report. Photographic images were archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system comprised G2743_055 to G2743_097 ([Appendix II](#)).

2.3 Gazetteer of Features

A gazetteer has been compiled for any existing and newly identified sites, based on information sourced from the desk-top assessment and field survey; the gazetteer was prepared in the following format, to include:

Asset Number	
Site name	
PRN number	
Grid reference	
Period	
Site type	
Designation	
Assessment category	
Description	
Impact	
Recommendation	

The following categories have been used to define the assessment category of the archaeological Asset:

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both. Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.

Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.

Grade II listed buildings and sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.

Category C - Sites of district or local importance.

Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened. Category C sites nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and damaged sites.

Sites that are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For Category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance of or during destruction, should be sufficient.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation.

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation.

The impact of the proposed works on any Asset will be identified using the following impact criteria, defined either as *none, slight, unlikely, likely, significant, considerable or unknown* as follows:

None:

There is no construction impact on this Asset.

Slight:

This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the Asset, e.g. part of a trackway or field bank.

Unlikely:

This category indicates sites that fall within the band of interest but are unlikely to be directly affected. This includes sites such as standing and occupied buildings at the margins of the band of interest.

Likely:

Sites towards the edges of the study area, which may not be directly affected, but are likely to be damaged in some way by the construction activity.

Significant:

The partial removal of an Asset affecting its overall integrity. Assets falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or tramways where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.

Considerable:

The total removal of an Asset or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

Unknown:

This is used when the location of the Asset is unknown but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed works.

2.4 Data Management Plan & Selection Strategy

As required by *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan has been prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it is “widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation”. The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support “future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities”. Selection should be “focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed” and is qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process which has been applied to the Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

The selection strategy for the working project archive is confirmed in [Appendix IV](#) and has taken into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Local and regional research frameworks.
- Relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

The working project archive comprises the physical and digital dataset archives used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific

hyperlink. The following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset has been applied:

- Digital reports provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- Digital report and dataset to the regional Historic Environment Record, submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and]
- A digital report and digital archive dataset provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales in accordance with *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset includes:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Desk Based Assessment

3.1.1 *Location & Geological Summary*

Glynllifon is a mansion house with extensive parkland and pleasure grounds. It lies on the coastal plain between the western foothills of the Snowdonia massif and Caernarfon Bay. The Afon Llifon, which runs through the estate, starts from below the slopes of Moel Tryfan, winds across the coastal plain and enters the sea about 2.5km south-west of Glynllifon. Glynllifon lies on Lower Cambrian slates, conglomerates and sandstones. To the south the Cambrian slate belt, runs through the Nantlle Valley (Roberts 1979). Glacial drift overlies the bedrock, with soils consisting of Typical Brown Earths of the Wick 1 Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980).

The proposed rural economy hub is located at NGR SH45865594, at the northern end of the college grounds, between the existing learning centre and the Lôn Cefn Glyn (cf. Figure 01). The proposals encompass two pasture fields currently used for grazing, an L-shaped parcel of woodland/scrubland, as well as part of Lôn Cefn Glyn and the A499 road. The majority of the hub buildings, infrastructure and landscaping will be located within the southernmost pasture field, with the field to the north used for woodland plantation (cf. Figure 02). The internal road access will use the existing woodland/scrubland area, whilst the existing A499 will be modified as will Lôn Cefn Glyn and the local road to Llandwrog (cf. Figure 03). These road improvements will include revised access onto Lôn Cefn Glyn from the A499 and, on the opposite side, Close existing access with a new (4m wide) access taken from Llandwrog Road with localised widening and wall realignment opposite.

3.1.2 Statutory & Non-Statutory Designations

There are 222 statutory archaeological Assets and non-statutory archaeological Assets located within a 1km search area centred on the rural economy hub (cf. Figure 15 [Appendix III](#)). For the purposes of the assessment, all identified Assets have been assigned a number; this includes all statutory and non-statutory designations identified in the regional Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record, as well as any new Assets identified as part of the assessment/walkover survey.

- Glynllifon is registered by Cadw as a park of special historic interest, with Grade I listing (register number PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY) (Cadw 1998a, 206) defined as ‘parks and gardens which by reason of their historic layout, features and architectural ornaments considered together make them of exceptional interest’ (Cadw 1998, xiii).
- Cadw states (<http://www.cadw.wales.gov.uk/default.asp?id=109>) that Grade I parks and gardens are of international importance. Within the park the house is a grade I listed building, the stables, Grand Lodge and Fort Williamsburg are grade II*. In total, there are 113 listed buildings within the assessment area (cf. [Appendix III](#)).
- The assessment area includes the Glynllifon and Llandwrog Conservation Areas and the Nantlle Valley Historic Landscape of Wales (Ref number HLW (Gw) 9 HLCA 36: Cadw 1998, 104) registered for its prehistoric settlements and industrial heritage.
- There is one scheduled monument within the assessment area: Cn 356 - Standing Stone, Glynllifon (NGR SH45775557).
- There are 102 non-statutory designations listed in the regional Historic Environment Record and National Monuments Record, many of which correlate with statutory designations; the only statutory designation not afforded non-statutory designation is the Grade II* outer defensive wall to Fort Williamsburg (ref.: 20467; NGR SH46075502).

3.1.3 Historical & Archaeological Background

3.1.3.1 Introduction

Glynllifon lies within the parish of Llandwrog, in the historic cantref (hundred) of Uwch Gwyrfai, and the former cwmmwd (commote) of Arfon, in the old county of Caernarvonshire (Carr 1977, 71). The mansion of Glynllifon itself is listed in the Royal Commission Inventory (1960) as one of the principal monuments in this parish, but artefacts and upstanding Assets suggest the area was occupied throughout much of the prehistoric and historic periods.

The parish of Llandwrog was described in the Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland of 1868 as 'a parish in the hundred of Uwch-Gorfai, county Carnarvon, 4 miles S.W. of Carnarvon, its post town, and 14 from Nevin. It is situated near the northern extremity of Carnarvon Bay, and includes the villages of Bethesda [bach] and Tylon. The neighbourhood yields copper and slate. A large number of the people are employed in the slate quarries, from whence there is a tram-road to Carnarvon. Edward I is said to have once made a stay here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor, value £314, in the patronage of the Bishop of Llandaff. There is also the district church of St. Thomas. The parish church, dedicated to St. Twrog, has recently been restored. Here is an hospital, or almshouse, founded by Mrs. Glynne, for the reception of twelve ladies of reduced circumstances, and endowed with property producing £200 per annum. There are other charities amounting to about £18. The Roman Road Sarn Helen passed through this district, and overlooking the sea is Dinas Dinlle, a strongly fortified camp with a double range of escarpments, said to have been connected with Segontium. Lord Newborough is lord of the manor, and sole proprietor'.

3.1.3.2 Prehistoric

Most surviving Assets are concentrated on the uplands to the east of Glynllifon. A Neolithic burial chamber (PRN 101) lies about 7.5 km to the south-west, near the coast at Bach-wen. It appears that the estate wanted its own burial chamber as a small cromlech stands in the Park but this appears to be of 18th or 19th century date (RCAHMW 1960, 187). The cromlech is listed (grade II, listed building number 20497) and the listing records that although there is a tradition that this structure was built by the Second Lord Newborough before 1832, as a mock druidical altar, it is more likely to be the work of F G Wynn in about 1900. A standing stone (NPRN 309,943; PRN 12,904; SM C356) probably dating to the Bronze Age but only first depicted on the 1918 third edition county ordinance survey map, stands approximately 2m in height, 0.8m in thickness, and 0.7m in width to the immediate west of the Glynllifon farmstead and due northeast of the study area.

The standing stone of Maen Llwyd (PRN 1313), further south in the Park, near the drive to Plas Newydd, is genuine and impressive as it stands about 3m high. A mid Bronze Age food vessel was found near its base and the stone was probably erected in the Bronze Age. Another stone (PRN 2265), 1.7m high, stands near Bodfan over 1km west of Glynllifon (RCAHMW 1960, 198) and this is also probably Bronze Age but a smaller stone (PRN 5529) standing within the current study area is much more doubtful and will be discussed below. A burial urn was found in a mound on a hilltop near Benallt, Bethesda Bach (PRN 596) and another cairn on the lower slopes of Mynydd Cilgwyn (PRN 1387) also produced pottery that was taken to Glynllifon but has since been lost (RCAHMW 1960, 198). The Inventory lists two Bronze Age burnt mounds on the hill slope nearby (PRN 1388 and 1389) (RCAHMW 1960, 198) and others have been found in the area since (PRNs 2350, 2341 and 2342). Two axe-hammers of probable Bronze Age date were found in the Glynllifon Park (PRNs 5768 and 5769) (RCAHMW 1960, xliii, xlv) as well as a stone with a hole in it of unknown date (RCAHMW 1960, xlv, xlv). About a kilometre west of Glynllifon a loopless bronze palstave (PRN 2267) of Bronze Age date was found near Rhos-Maelan (RCAHMW 1960, liii).

There was considerable settlement in the Iron Age in this area. The known roundhouse settlements survive on the edge of the uplands around Mynydd Cilgwyn and up the Nantlle Valley (RCAHMW 1960, 190-197), but this distribution is largely due to differential survival. Settlements probably existed on the lowlands but their remains have been removed by more intensive agriculture. The recovery of the lower stone of a rotary quern (PRN 2286) of probable Iron Age date from near Glynllifon supports this (RCAHMW 1960, lviii).

The major Iron Age site in the area is Dinas Dinlle (PRN 1570); a hillfort is built on an isolated hill near the sea. The fort was defended by two earth ramparts, but coastal erosion has caused much of the site to be lost. The interior contains traces of circular huts, further evidence of which has been revealed in recent excavations (McGuinness *pers. comm.*) and there may be a Bronze Age barrow in one corner. Occupation of the site extended into the Roman period as finds include a ring with an intaglio of victory, coins of Gallienus, the Tetrice, Carausius and Allectus and a fragment of black ware indicating occupation in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (RCAHMW 1960, 190).

3.1.3.3 Roman

There must have been considerable Roman influence in this area only about 7.5km south of the fort of Segontium in Caernarfon, but the known archaeological evidence is slight. As well as occupation at Dinas Dinlle continuing into the Roman period it probably also continued on many of the roundhouse settlements in the area but Roman military sites are not common near Glynllifon. Recently completed excavations at the hillfort at Dinas Dinlle have cast new light on Roman period activity in the area (McGuinness *pers. comm.*). It has been suggested that the modern A499 running immediately west of Glynllifon follows the line of a Roman Road, but this has not yet been proven (Hopewell 2007, 24). The Roman Road from Caernarfon to Pen Llystyn must have passed just to the east of the estate. Two lines have been proposed, one to each side of Groeslon, but the exact route in this area is not known (Hopewell 2007, map 28). There is a supposed Roman signal station (PRN 5572) south of Llanllyfni but the HER gives no information about this. Slate may have been quarried in the Nantlle Valley in the Roman period and used to roof the fort of Segontium (Cadw 1998b, 102). As well as the Roman coins found in Dinas Dinlle coins of the Tetraci (AD 270-3) were found at Llwyn y Gwalch, near Dolydd (PRN 1457).

3.1.3.4 Medieval

Evidence of medieval settlement in the area is slender, although there is no reason to suppose it was not well settled. There is a medieval township recorded at Dinlle (PRN 7325) and some of the field systems on the hills are probably of medieval date (e.g. PRN 4362), although only one long hut of medieval style has been recorded (PRN 6734) (RCAHMW 1960, 197). The Drws y Coed Copper Mine (PRN 20535) in the Nantlle Valley is believed to have been worked in the thirteenth century. Ffynnon Edliw (PRN 2266) is a holy well situated about 270m west of the gates of Glynllifon. A spring has been enclosed with masonry to form a pool, but its date is not known (RCAHMW 1960, 198).

Although the present church at Llandwrog is modern, erected in 1860 (RCAHMW 1960, 182), it replaced a medieval church demolished in 1858 (PRN 6966) and described by Hyde Hall in the early 19th century (Hyde Hall 1952, 213). The circular churchyard and dedication to Saint Twrog suggests an early medieval foundation. Twrog was one of the 'Celtic' saints associated with Saint Beuno (Bowen 1977, 61).

The 1751 estate map (Gwynedd RO, XD2A/1580) marks a house near what is now the main gate as 'Bettws house and garden', this has an adjacent cowshed (beudy) and yard (buarth) and a nearby field is called Cae Tan y Bettws. The Bettws name is then applied to the woodland that covered part of the development area and the name appears on OS maps through to the present day. 'Betws' is a loan word from the Old English 'bed-hus' meaning an oratory. It is a common place name in Wales and first occurs at the beginning of the 13th century (Roberts 1992, 44). The name is suggestive of a chapel in this location, of which nothing but the name remained by the 18th century. On the 1790 estate map (National Library Ms Maps vol. 95 094/8/2) the house was still there but the name is applied to a farm to the south, so there must be some doubt about the exact location of the chapel site. Wherever it was located it would have lain next to one of the principle medieval routes from Caernarfon to Nefyn or Pwllheli (Williams-Jones 1977a, 78), along which, in 1284, Edward I marched to a tournament held at Nefyn to celebrate his conquest of Wales (Williams-Jones 1977b, 82, 84).

3.1.3.5 Post-Medieval

Glynllifon was the seat of one of the most important families in Caernarvonshire; the Glyns of Glynllifon, who, like many of the *uchelwyr* families, took their name from their seat (Parry 1977, 97). The line of Glynllifon claimed descent from the 9th century hero Cilmin Droed-ddu, but the earliest historically attested member of the family was Tudur Goch in the 14th century (National Library: Dictionary of Welsh Biography (online)). Hwlcyn Lloyd, another ancestor of the Glyns died defending Caernarfon Castle against an attack by Owain Glyndŵr's forces in 1403 (Williams-Jones 1977c, 93). As *uchelwyr*, minor nobility and large landowners, the Glyns held important posts such as archdeacon of Bangor and Justice of the Peace (Parry 1977, 97; Williams-Jones 1977d, 101). The estate passed into the hands of the Wynn family of Bodfaen in about 1700 when Frances Glynne, the heiress of the estate married Thomas Wynn (RCAHMW 1960, 185). The Wynn family represented the Borough of Nefyn in parliament for much of the period between 1713 and 1790 (exhibition in Glanrafon Mill, Glynllifon). In 1776 Sir Thomas Wynn was awarded a peerage and was made the first Lord Newborough. The peerage was granted in recognition of his military efforts including building Forts Belan and Williamsburg, the latter within Glynllifon Park (Gwynedd Council (on-line)).

Such an important family needed a house and estate to match their reputation. There are known to have been at least four houses on the site of the present mansion. An existing house was rebuilt in c.1600 by Sir William Glynne, and in 1751 another house was added on to this. The 18th century house was built in brick and destroyed by fire in 1836. Between 1836 and 1848 the house was entirely rebuilt in stone in the Renaissance style, and in 1890 this house was considerably extended (RCAHMW 1960, 186). A stable block built in 1849 is now used by the agricultural college, and a yard to the northwest of the stables was surrounded by buildings supplying a variety of services including gas works, tannery, smithy, cart sheds and slate mill (Cadw 1998, 207). The water mill to the southwest of the house is shown on maps from the 1820s (Cadw 1998, 207). The mill went out of use by 1900 but in 1915 a powerhouse was built on the back of it with a turbine driven by the water to generate electricity (exhibition in Glanrafon Mill, Glynllifon).

The park in which the house stands is likely to have been originally laid out in the middle of the 18th century at roughly the same time as the 1751 house was built (Cadw 1998, 209). The park is surrounded by a substantial stone wall (PRN 11,262 built in the early 19th century by the second Lord Newborough (RCAHMW 1960, 187). There are five lodges at entrances through the wall, the most impressive being the Grand Lodge (PRN 12,575; NPRN 31,379; Listed building no. 20478) at the main western entrance to the estate.

The first Lord Newborough built a lodge at the west gate, possibly in the 1790s (Cadw 1998, 209), but this seems to have been on a slightly different site to the present Grand Lodge. The 1790 estate map shows a double structure marking the gateway (cf. Figure 04); however, this is to the east of the present lodge. An estate map of 1824 (Gwynedd RO XD2A/857; cf. Figure 05) shows a single small building just to the north of the site of the present entrance but no lodges. The map of 1828 (Gwynedd RO XD2A/858; cf. Figure 06) shows the present double structure in the current position with the entrance area in its current layout. The evidence is further confused by the tithe map that shows a single building to the south side of the drive (Figure 07). It appears from the map evidence that the first Lord Newborough built a double gateway structure but that this was demolished and the gate relocated as new driveways were built. The 1828 map has had additions made to it and if the tithe map can be trusted this suggests that the lodge was one of these additions and that it was not constructed until after 1849. The listed building record comments that the Classical detail of the present lodges and linking archway suggest that it is contemporary with the house built in the 1840s, with remodelling about 1900. The lion on top of the archway originally stood on the stable block and was moved in the late 19th century (Cadw 1998, 208).

The main road, the current A499, has had a slightly confused history. In 1751 it ran to the east of the present line but the 1824 map shows an added curve taking it west of farm buildings on the Llandwrog road. The remains of the straight road are indicated but it leads nowhere. The road was back on its present line by 1828.

There were numerous woodlands throughout the park. Hyde Hall (1952, 213) writing in the early 19th century describes Glynllifon as surrounded by 'fine wood and plantation'. There were also various ponds and reservoirs. Much of the Afon Llifon where it flows through the park was canalised and pleasure grounds were created on its banks. The pleasure grounds have Italianate water features, a hermitage, which for a short time had a resident hermit, and other follies (Cadw 1998, 210). Several drives ran through the park with bridges where they crossed the Afon Llifon. The routes of these drives altered as the layout of the park was changed. There were three walled kitchen gardens with several glasshouses (Cadw 1998, 215).

Fort Williamsburg (PRN 954) was built within the park in about 1761. The fort is stone-built and is roughly rectangular with angle bastions. The stone-built fort lies in open parkland to the south-east of the house, about 500m away. It is square in plan with angle bastions, and in one of the corners there is a tower, painted white. In 1918 there was an open vista through the trees which would have given a view of it from the house, with Snowdonia behind, but this has now grown over. The fort was built in 1761, with additions in 1773-76; further

additions which must have been made between 1832 and 1840 are indicated on the map of Glynllifon Demesne. It is defended by ditches on the outside, and there are gates on three sides, that on the north having an ornamental gatehouse, with a pebble floor laid in geometric patterns incorporating medallions with hearts and flowers. There is a bridge over the ditch at this gate, as also on the east. The south-east corner contains a square headquarters building and barracks, also known as the 'summer pavilion' (Cadw 1998, 209), and along the south side is a row of rather grand kennels. The plans for these are extant, but undated. In the north-west corner is the hexagonal castellated tower, reached by a short underground passage. This is thought to be the latest building on the site. It shows up well from many parts of the park, and beyond.

The fort was armed and garrisoned and could have been defended if the need had ever arisen. However, the position was clearly chosen not for defence but because it has some of the best views in the park, to Yr Eifl one way and Snowdon the other. The whole enterprise was chiefly intended for the amusement of the 1st Lord Newborough, his family and guests, the fort providing a focus for recreation in the park (RCAHMMW 1960, 187-188), unlike his entirely serious coastal defence fort at Fort Belan, 6km away on the coast at Y Foryd (Haslam *et al.* 2009, 429). There was a pheasantry built to the south of the fort, although this is significantly later, but 19th century in date (Asset 239; Figure 12). Farm buildings have been sited very close on this side of the fort in the 20th century. Aerial photographs indicate that a good proportion of this took place between the 1960s and 1985.

In 1948 the estate was sold to a timber merchant and in 1954 the house and park were sold to Caernarvonshire County Council and the buildings later transferred to Coleg Meirion-Dwyfor (Cadw 1998, 210). The house is presently in separate ownership.

Throughout the 19th century the land to the south and east of the main drive and the house was open parkland, but in the 18th century there was a walled garden and a formal area of woodland with radiating paths to the south of the river. By 1790 most of the trees near the river had been cleared. The main driveway had been straightened by 1790 but is shown as curving to the north in 1824. Most of the drives reached their current form by 1828 but the main drive was not on its current alignment until 1900.

The first to third edition 25-inch to 1-mile Ordnance Survey maps of the area (Sheets XX.3 and XX.7; published in 1889, 1900 and 1918 respectively), show the layout of the estate and local road network as generally similar to present day, albeit without the modern college infrastructure. All three editions show the proposed development area as a combination of woodland and open pasture, with the three quarries (Assets 70, 74 and 77) clearly marked. On the first edition (cf. Figure 08), the smaller field south of Lôn Cefn Glyn that is now

pasture is shown as wooded, whilst the larger field that is now to the south, isn't delineated, but is part of a larger irregular shaped field that includes two copses. What is now a partly wooded area with a small lake to the west, is shown on this edition to be an irregular shaped plot surrounded by woodland, with no lake present. The second edition (cf. Figure 09) generally matches the first edition, with the only changes visible being the subdivision of the irregular shaped plot surrounded by woodland and the removal of the copses within the larger field. More noticeable changes were visible on the third edition, published eighteen years later (cf. Figure 10), with the lake now visible, along with a boat house (Asset 79) and the clearance of some of the surrounding woodland. The larger field has now been delineated, with a boundary line matching present day, and the smaller field appears to have been partially cleared of woodland. This edition reaffirms that the estate ground continued to evolve in the early twentieth century. The local road layout, including what is now the A499, as well as Llandwrog Road and Lôn Cefn Glyn, matches the layout of present day, as are the wooded areas surrounding the junctions.

3.1.3.6 Previous Archaeological Work

GAT has undertaken previous archaeological assessment and investigation within the Glynllifon Estate, including the following under GAT project code G2092:

- GAT report 826: an archaeological assessment was undertaken in 2009 on a proposed learning centre development site alongside the A499 road and to the immediate south of the rural economy hub. The assessment identified a series of estate land earthworks that included an artificial pond, drainage and possible pathways that weren't shown on any of the available historical mapping; known features relating to the estate, including a driveway, two listed bridges features, paddocks and the estate perimeter wall were also identified. Recommendations were made for further archaeological works to evaluate the possible earthworks and to mitigate the impact of the development on known features;
- GAT report 827: an archaeological assessment was undertaken in 2009 on a proposed development site located to the immediate south of the proposed rural economy hub. The assessment identified several features in close proximity to the development area, including three small quarries, a small conifer plantation, a drain, a revetted pathway, bridge and boat house. The standing stone of probable Bronze Age origin was identified as being in close proximity;
- GAT report 830: an archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2009 during geotechnical investigations at the development site located to the immediate south of the proposed rural economy hub. A total of five test pits and four soakaways were opened across the site with the intention of identifying the depth of the bedrock and differentiating the layers of strata extant between the topsoil and the bedrock. The watching brief identified: a possible stone filled drain of post-medieval date within one of the test pits;
- GAT report 834: the previous archaeological assessment on the proposed development site located to the immediate south of the proposed rural economy hub was revised to include the results from the watching brief. Based on the results of the archaeological assessment and the watching brief during the geotechnical works, recommendations are made for a pre-determination geophysical survey of the development area;
- GAT report 867: a geophysical survey was undertaken in 2010, further to the recommendations in report 834. The survey was located to the immediate south of the proposed rural economy hub site and detected a series of field boundaries, each

consisting of a bank with ditches to either side. The boundaries enclosed a system of irregular fields and an intersection of boundaries towards the east of the survey suggesting two phases of enclosure were present. Some of the boundaries were shown on the 1751 Glynllifon estate map, but many had been removed by this date. The report concluded that it seemed likely the estate map showed the fields during a period of land improvement with smaller irregular fields being replaced by larger regular fields or open parkland. By 1824 all of the boundaries had been removed and the area was open parkland containing small stands of trees (Map of park and demesne lands at Glynllifon: Gwynedd Record Office XD2A/857). Other less definite features detected by the survey consisted of faint traces of other boundaries, a group of possible pits (perhaps indicating a parkland feature), features around a former boundary close to the current farm buildings and a scatter of small anomalies that could be interpreted as pits or natural features. The interpretation of these less definite features was seen as provisional. Further investigation by trial excavation was recommended in order to allow better interpretation; and

- GAT report 907: in 2010, an archaeological evaluation of specific anomalies from report 867 comprising twelve trenches was undertaken in advance of development works. The trenches targeted the western end of the field targeted by the survey (GAT Report 907; Figure 03) and identified a former copse of trees and field boundaries that indicated a pattern of former land use with smaller fields and hedgerows present, supporting the results of report 867 and the Glynllifon estate map of 1751. A variety of field drains were identified, of both stone lined and ceramic pipe type, reflecting land improvement between the 18th century and 20th century. During development works an archaeological watching brief was completed within the development plot; this revealed little new archaeological information, but further evidence for the field drains were identified.
- GAT report 1656: in 2022, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment at Glynllifon College Farm, in advance of proposed agricultural developments for a dairy farm and a sheep farm. The development areas were located to the south of the rural economy hub and included eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings associated former Glynllifon Estate, as well as structures associated with Glynllifon College Farm. The developments proposals included the demolition of a former pheasantry and agricultural structures and it was recommended that these were recorded ahead of demolition, whilst a watching brief is also recommended during groundworks, particularly in proximity to known Assets. Trial trenching of geophysical anomalies previously identified in GAT

report 867 that were located within the development boundary for the dairy farm were also recommended.

3.1.4 Artefact potential

The potential recovery of prehistoric to medieval artefacts on the sites themselves is thought to be low, as the study area have already undergone significant developments, and anything recovered is likely to be out of its archaeological context. There is significant evidence for prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity in the wider area so in undisturbed areas the potential for the recovery of artefacts from these areas is considered to be **low to moderate**. The study areas have been intensively occupied in post-medieval times as part of the Glynllifon demesne and park, so the potential for the recovery of artefacts from more recent times is **moderate to high**

3.1.5 Ecofact potential

The scheme is located generally within areas of 19th-20th century farm development, and improved agricultural land is adjacent. The potential for significant peat or deposits containing plant macrofossil ecofacts is therefore considered to be **low**. However, they could be encountered in any significant stratified archaeological deposits that were encountered.

3.1.6 *Aerial Photographs*

A total of fourteen aerial photographs were sourced the Central Registry of Aerial Photography, Welsh Government, Cardiff and the following were examined:

- RAF sortie 4206 M2324 frame 20 **1942**
- RAF sortie 4204 M2413 RAF HLA 578 **1942**
- 4607 RAF 3G TUD UK 193 Frame 6070 **1946**
- 4707 RAF CPE UK 1939 Frames 3098-3100, 6066-4068 **1947** (Figure 10)
- 5050 540 RAF 359 Frames 5200-1 Infra-Red **1950**
- 7040 OS 70 006 Infra-Red Frame 028 **1970**
- 7040 OS 73 020 Frames 095-6, 112-113 **1973**
- 11978 MAL 15-78 Frames 220-1 **1978**
- 8512 RAF 1 PRU 0740 Frame 205 **1985**

The aerial photographs showed little variation from the present field system and road network, with the most notable changes being from college infrastructure, including the recently built learning centre. The 1947 aerial photographs (cf. Figure 11) captures the estate just before it was sold to a timber merchant and shows the proposed development area as broadly similar to the third edition 25-inch to 1-mile Ordnance Survey map (Figure 10) published nearly thirty years earlier shows the targeted area in particular detail. As with the map, the key visible difference to present being that the smaller of the two pasture fields within the development footprint is wooded/overgrown, whilst the now overgrown plot next to the large pond is open pasture. The only change from the map is the addition of another field boundary to the immediate south of the former quarries. The 1950 photographs show similar detail, but the 1970 image shows the smaller field has been cleared and turned to pasture. The 1973 image shows little change, except that the plot west of the smaller field has also been cleared; although by the 1978 images, it has returned to being wooded/overgrown. Collectively, the images show that from the mid to late twentieth century, the targeted area was used as pasture and scrubland/woodland.

3.1.7 LiDAR

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data was examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at <http://lle.gov.wales/home> for information on potential surface features using digital terrain modelling (DTM) and digital surface modelling (DSM).

The 1m DTM composite dataset for SH4556 was examined (cf. Figure 11): a former quarry (Asset 77; PRN 31011) within the proposed development area that is obscured at surface level by overgrowth is clearly visible, as is a trackway that appears to run from Lôn Cefn Glyn southwestwards to the quarry, crossing a field in the proposed area. Further demarcations at the southern end of the field appear to be natural undulations or associated with agricultural activity, as they are located next to an access point. It is not possible to discern detail within the areas surrounding the existing A499 road junctions onto Lôn Cefn Glyn and Llandwrog Road; this possibly reflects the existing disturbance from previous phases of road building and improvements.

3.2 Walkover Survey

3.2.1 Introduction

The walkover survey was undertaken on 30th January 2023, on a bright and dry day. Given the high number of known Assets within the 1km radius of the proposed development for the Rural Economy Hub at Glynllifon, the walkover survey was limited to assessing the known Assets within the proposed development area outlined in Figure 01, as well as the road junctions accessing Lôn Cefn Glyn and Llandwrog Road. A total of 43 images were taken (Archive references G2743_055 to G2743_097) and the following Assets were targeted:

- Asset 34 – Tree bole, Glynllifon;
- Asset 35 – Drainage Ditch, Glynllifon;
- Asset 73 – Small Quarry, Glynllifon;
- Asset 74 – Quarry, Glynllifon;
- Asset 75 – Drain, Glynllifon;
- Asset 76 – Trackway, Glynllifon;
- Asset 77 – Quarry, Glynllifon;
- Asset 78 – Stone Bridge, Glynllifon;
- Asset 79 – Boat house, Glynllifon
- Asset 80 – Agricultural medal findspot, Glynllifon;
- Asset 82 – North lodge
- Asset 84 – Cottage/outbuilding at Tan-y-groeslon; and
- Asset 85 - Tan-y-groeslon House.
- Asset 86 – No's 3 & 4 Ffrwd

The walkover survey started in the southwestern corner of the area for proposed development (Plate 1), targeting Assets 75 and 76 of which there was little evidence on the ground surface. The survey then continued in a north easterly direction to the location of the medallion find spot (Asset 80). This field contained several unrecorded linear earth banks with areas of stones seen intermittently breaking through the turf layer (Plates 26 to 32). It is likely that these earth banks are what remain of a clawdd field boundary, part of which was excavated by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in the field directly to the south. A clearance cairn (Plate 36) was found in the centre of the field sat on an exposed piece of outcrop and it is likely that these stones have been ploughed up from the earlier stone lined clawdd boundary. Following the recording of the earthworks the survey continued north to record both quarries (Assets 74 & 77) and the stone bridge (Plates 2 to 7). Access to these areas was difficult due to the overgrowth of vegetation obscuring not only the view of the quarries, but of the bridge itself. Despite this a vantage point was found to the west and the Assets

were recorded along with the boat house (Asset 79) which lies on the boundary of the development area (Plates 8, 9 & 10). The North lodge (Asset 82) and gate was recorded as this structure lies on the edge of the development boundary between the A499 and Lon Cefn Glyn (Plates 11, 12 & 13). Despite the 19th century grade II listed building and gate (Asset 82), it is apparent that the area immediately outside of gate directly to the north has seen modern interventions with drain covers for modern utilities seen in the grass verge between the North lodge and the A499.

The survey then moved to the northwestern corner of the development area and Assets 84 and 85 were photographed (Plates 14-18). Assets 84 & 85 are Grade II listed buildings that are used as residential properties. The junction of Llandwrog road and the A499 has modern curbs, road signage and drains linked to modern subterranean utilities, whilst the route of the revised junctions is currently an overgrown wooded area.

3.3 Gazetteer of Assets

3.3.1 Introduction

The gazetteer of Assets has been prepared using information sourced from the regional Historic Environment Record and the walkover survey. This gazetteer includes selected archaeological Assets identified within the 1km search area that are located within the two proposed development areas and include existing statutory and non-statutory designations, as well as Assets identified during the walkover survey. For the location of individual Assets, cf. Figure 13; for a full list of all Assets within the 1km search area, cf. [Appendix III](#).

Asset Number	34
Site name	Tree bole, Glynllifon
PRN number	97056
Grid reference	SH4581155772
Period	Unknown
Site type	Pit
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	C
Description	Large tree bole 5.7m in diameter. Probably indicative of former copse shown on the archive maps (Evans 2010).
Impact	Unlikely
Recommendation	None

Asset Number	35
Site name	Drainage Ditch, Glynllifon
PRN number	97057
Grid reference	SH4576255771
Period	Unknown
Site type	A drainage ditch
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	C
Description	Drainage ditch located 0.36m beneath the topsoil
Impact	Unlikely
Recommendation	None

Asset Number	73
Site name	Small Quarry, Glynllifon
PRN number	31013
Grid reference	SH4574855836
Period	Post-medieval
Site type	Quarry
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	C
Description	A quarry is excavated into the natural escarpment to the west of the study area, and is approximately 20m in height. The quarry is depicted on the first (1889), second (1900) and third (1918) edition county series OS maps, and is labelled as old quarry on all three (Cooke & Kenney 2009).
Impact	Likely
Recommendation	Watching brief during development groundworks to record the extent and appearance of the asset

Asset Number	74
Site name	Quarry, Glynllifon
PRN number	25834
Grid reference	SH4576955880
Period	Post-medieval
Site type	Quarry
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	C
Description	Quarry marked on the OS 1st edition map of 1889. (Flook 2007)
Impact	Likely
Recommendation	Watching brief during development groundworks to record the extent and appearance of the asset

Asset Number	75
Site name	Drain, Glynllifon
PRN number	31008
Grid reference	SH4578855898
Period	Post-medieval
Site type	Drain
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	C
Description	A cut drain with stone built edges, 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep, lined with medium sized cobbles (Cooke & Kenney 2009)
Impact	Likely
Recommendation	Watching brief during development groundworks to record the extent and appearance of the asset

Asset Number	76
Site name	Trackway, Glynllifon
PRN number	31012
Grid reference	SH4577455961
Period	Post-medieval
Site type	Trackway
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	C
Description	A revetted trackway terraced into the hillside across the southern edge of a quarry and is depicted on the first (1889), second (1900) and third (1918) edition county series OS maps but is not represented on any earlier estate or tithe maps (Cooke & Kenney 2009).
Impact	Likely
Recommendation	Pre-development photographic and descriptive record followed by a watching brief during development groundworks to record the extent and appearance of the asset

Asset Number	77
Site name	Quarry, Glynllifon
PRN number	31011
Grid reference	SH4581355548
Period	Post-medieval
Site type	Quarry
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	C
Description	A quarry is excavated into the natural escarpment, with its dimensions being difficult to ascertain. The feature is depicted on the first (1889), second (1900) and third (1918) edition county series OS maps (Cooke & Kenney 2009).
Impact	Likely
Recommendation	Watching brief during development groundworks to record the extent and appearance of the asset

Asset Number	78
Site name	Stone Bridge, Glynllifon
PRN number	31010
Grid reference	SH4576755994
Period	Post-medieval
Site type	Bridge
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	C
Description	A stone built bridge with arch spans the base of a quarry to the west of the development area. It appears that the bridge was intended to allow the drainage of water from the quarry, and is in a good state of preservation. The bridge is not depicted on any maps but is certainly of a post medieval date, probably 18th or early 19th Century (Cooke & Kenney 2009). This asset is located on the edge of the proposed development area, so whilst the impact is currently undetermined, it is likely to be impacted.
Impact	Likely
Recommendation	Pre-development photographic and descriptive record and a watching brief during development groundworks.

Asset Number	80
Site name	Agricultural medal findspot, Glynllifon
PRN number	24118
Grid reference	SH459561
Period	Post Medieval
Site type	Findspot
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	C
Description	1898 medal awarded for the Best Animal in Agricultural Horse Section by the Caernarfonshire Agricultural Society (Steele 2007).
Impact	Unlikely
Recommendation	None

Asset Number	84
Site name	Cottage/outbuilding at Tan-y-groeslon
PRN number	64123
Grid reference	SH4566356209
Period	Post Medieval
Site type	Cottage
Designation	Grade II listed building
Assessment category	B
Description	A cottage shown on the 1840 Tithe Map.
Impact	Unlikely
Recommendation	None

Asset Number	85
Site name	Tan-y-groeslon
PRN number	64097
Grid reference	SH4566956223
Period	Post Medieval
Site type	House
Designation	Grade II listed building
Assessment category	B
Description	A farmhouse built between 1860 and 1870.
Impact	Unlikely
Recommendation	None

Asset Number	260
Site name	Boundary Wall, Glynllifon Park
PRN number	0
Grid reference	SH4595055952
Period	Post Medieval
Site type	Field Boundary
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	C
Description	Field boundary constructed in the early twentieth century, as evidenced by the second and third edition 25-inch to 1-mile Ordnance Survey maps of the area (Sheets XX.3 and XX.7), published in 1900 and 1918 respectively (cf. Figures 09 and 10). The proposed development appears to show that the development will remove the western end of the boundary to allow the development to connect to the learning centre.
Impact	Likely
Recommendation	Record of field boundary prior to development groundworks.

Asset Number	261
Site name	Former clawdd field boundary
PRN number	0
Grid reference	SH45905600
Period	Post Medieval
Site type	Field Boundary
Designation	N/A
Assessment category	C
Description	Linear earthworks that are visible on the ground surface, with some exposed stones seen above the turf layer. Probably a continuation of clawdd field boundary excavated by GAT in the field directly to the south.
Impact	Significant
Recommendation	Geophysical survey to possibly identify the orientation and extent of the asset, followed by trial trenching (dependent on survey results).

4 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has been commissioned by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Glynllifon College Farm, Ffordd Clynnog, Llandwrog, Gwynedd in advanced of a proposed Rural Economy Hub. Glynllifon Estate was established by the Wynn family and developed extensively during the eighteenth, nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The estate grounds were acquired by the local authority in the mid-twentieth century, whilst the main house, Plas Glynllifon, was kept under separate ownership.

The proposed development will include alterations to open fields and wooded areas that formerly belonged to the Glynllifon Estate but which are now part of Glynllifon College Farm, as well as alterations to the existing A499 road, Llandwrog Road and Lôn Cefn Glyn.

The assessment area was characterised by eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth century estate parkland, landscaping and structures, including former quarries, a lake and a boathouse; the variety and quantity of surviving estate activity was reflected by the large number of statutory and non-statutory designations within the assessment area. Former estate developments and improvements were also evident from historic mapping and aerial photography, as well from previous archaeological evaluation and mitigation within the area that identified former boundaries, landscaping and drainage.

It does not appear likely that the lake and boathouse and their surrounding area will be affected, but the quarries and associated stone bridge and a trackway are likely to be affected. The alterations to the existing A499 road, Llandwrog Road and Lôn Cefn Glyn will impact on the existing junctions as well as currently overgrown/wooded areas nearby. Whilst the existing junctions have been modernised and may have limited below ground potential, the impact on any possible activity within the overgrown areas is undetermined and historic mapping and aerial photographs could not provide any further insight.

The possible remnants of a former clawdd field boundary (Asset 261), likely part of preceding Glynllifon Estate land management, was identified in the smaller rectangular field within the proposed development area, during the walkover. It is possible the clawdd is associated with a former boundary identified in a neighbouring field by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 2010 and it is likely the asset will be removed as part of the development.

4.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the archaeological assessment, the following recommendations are made:

- A geophysical survey of the pasture fields located within the proposed development area, to help identify the orientation and extent of the former clawdd field boundary (Asset 261) identified during the walkover survey, as well as any other sub-surface features. Dependent on these results, further archaeological investigation may be required, e.g. trial trenching;
- A pre-development record of upstanding boundaries, including Asset 260, likely to be removed or altered as part of the development works;
- A pre-development photographic and descriptive record of a former drain (Asset 75), a revetted trackway (Asset 76) and stone bridge (Asset 78) that are likely to be impacted by the works;
- A watching brief across the development footprint during foundation level groundworks as it is likely estate assets representing landscape management and use will be encountered; particular attention will also be paid to the following:
 - Former quarries, Assets 73, 74 and 77; the watching brief may afford an opportunity to record their extent and appearance;
 - The former drain (Asset 75), revetted trackway (Asset 76) and stone bridge (Asset 78) to record any further information on their extent and appearance.
 - The existing junctions off the A499 road onto Llandwrog Road and Lôn Cefn Glyn and the revised junctions that will utilise currently overgrown/wooden areas due to the undetermined archaeological potential.

5 SOURCES CONSULTED

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18. Map of Glynllifon Demesne with schedule of lands (1751);
19. Map of park and demesne lands at Glynllifon (1824);
20. National Archives Tithe Map and Apportionment of the Parish of Llandwrog 1849
21. Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XX.3 and XX.7 First Edition published in 1889
22. Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XX.3 and XX.7 Second Edition published in 1900
23. Ordnance Survey 1-inch to 25-mile County Series Map Sheets XX.3 and XX.7 Third Edition published in 1918
24. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*

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Key

Planning Application Boundary
7.22 ha

Other land within the applicants ownership

P1	LF	AF	MC	For Planning	xx/xx/2023
Rev	Drawn	Chkd	Appd	Description	Date

Purpose of Issue
S2 - Fit for Information

Classification
Public

Client
Grŵp Llandrillo Menai
GLLM

Project
Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub

Drawing
Site Location Plan

DRAFT

Scale @ A1	Drawn	Checked	Approved
1:2500	LF	AF	MC

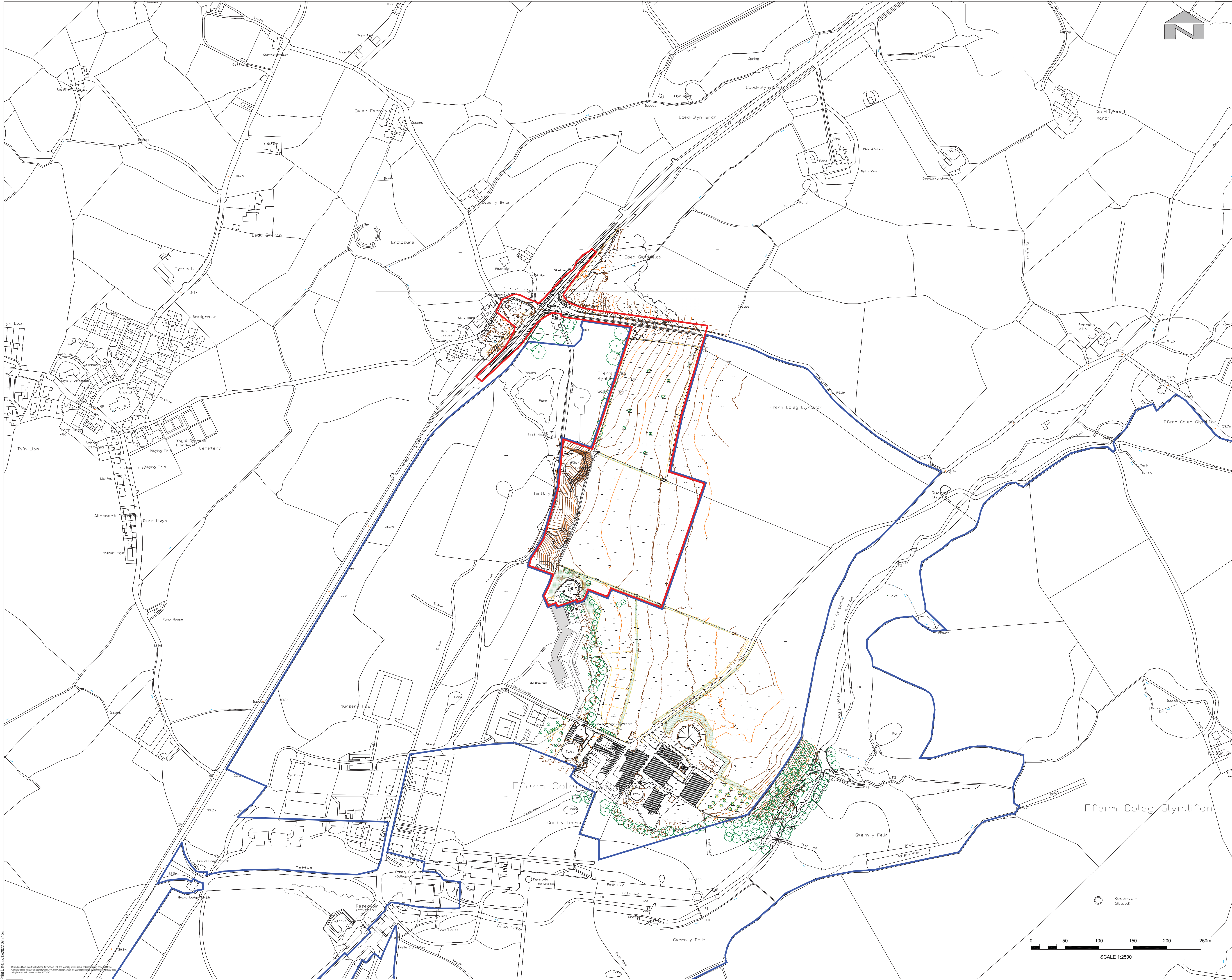
Project No.	Date
GH/006774	12/10/2022

Drawing Identifier	BS1192 Compliant
Project - Original - Zone - Level - File Type - Date - Number	revision
REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-00001	P1

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P1 Location Plan.dwg
12/10/2022 08:24:26



Key

- Proposed Site Boundary
- Proposed Levels
- Pedestrian building entrance
- Fire exits
- Vehicular building entrance
- Main Pedestrian Routes
- Proposed Tarmac Pedestrian (Permeable)
- Proposed Tarmac Carriageway (Permeable)
- Proposed Granite Paving (Refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-1009)
- Proposed Reinforced Grass
- Proposed Pond
- Proposed Composite Decking
- Proposed Stockproof fencing. Orchard to be protected by Stock and rabbit fencing. (Refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-1003)
- Double metal field gate (6.1m total width)
- Proposed Timber Post and Rail Fencing (Refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-1004)
- Proposed Signage
- Proposed Bin Store (Refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-1005)
- Proposed Plant Store Fencing (Refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-1005)
- Proposed Cycle Shelter (Refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-1006)
- Proposed Timber top/ Gabion Picnic Benches/ Benches. (Refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-1007)
- Proposed Litter Bins (Refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-1007)
- Proposed slate mulch
- Proposed Raised Timber Herb/ Veg Bed. (Refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-1008)
- Proposed Lighting Column (EX1) (Bat friendly)
- Proposed Building Mounted Lighting (EX2)
- Proposed Bollard Lighting (EX3)
- Existing Trees to be retained
- Trees to be removed
- Root Protection Zone (Refer to arboricultural report)
- Tree Protection Fencing to BS 5837:2012 (Refer to arb report)
- Approximately location of invasive weed (*Rhododendron ponticum*) to be eradicated.

Notes

- For planting schedules refer to drawings REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-0003 & 0004
- Proposed Wildflower Grass Area
 - Proposed Wetland Wildflower Grass Area
 - Proposed Marginal Planting
 - Proposed Standard Tree Planting (Refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-1002)
 - Proposed Metal Tree Guard (Refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-1002)
 - Proposed Orchard Tree Planting
 - Existing hedge
 - Proposed Native Hedge Planting
 - Proposed Woodland Enhancement Mix
 - Proposed Ornamental Shrub Planting
 - Proposed Bio-retention Planting
 - Proposed Log Piles
 - Proposed Insect Hotels
 - Proposed Bird Boxes to be installed on existing trees as follows:
 - Barn owl nest box
 - Apex Robin Box
 - Schwegler 35 Starling Nest Box
 - Woodpecker Nest Box
 - 2GR Schwegler Nest Box for blue, great and coal tits
 - Tree Sparrow Nest Boxes
 - Proposed Bat Boxes (Schwegler 1FW, 1FF, and 2FN) to be installed on existing trees. Located min 5m above ground and install in groups of 3 in more than one aspect to allow a choice of roosting conditions.
- Exact location of bird and bat boxes to be confirmed on site by an ecologist

P3	LF	AF	AF	Issued for Pre-application consultation	06/07/2023
P2	LF	MC	MC	Issued for comment	16/09/2022
P1	LF	AF	MC	First Issue	22/07/2022
Rev	Drawn	Checked	Appd	Description	Date

Purpose of Issue
S2 - For Information

Classification
Confidential

Client
**Grŵp Llandrillo Menai
GLLM**

Project
Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub

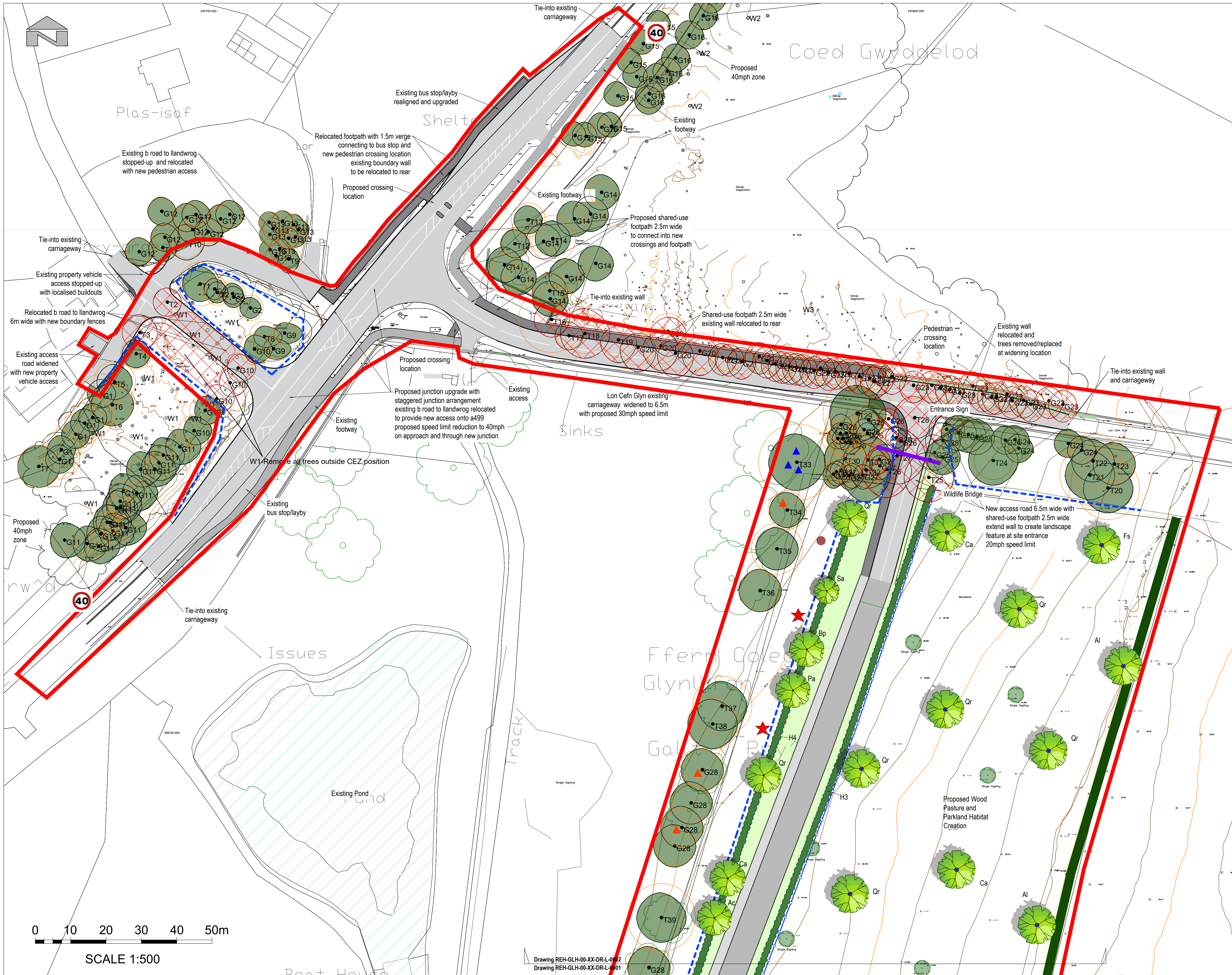
Drawing
**Landscape Masterplan
Sheet 1 of 2**

Scale @ A1	Drawn	Checked	Approved
1:500	LF	AF	AF
Project No.	Date		
GH/006774	23-11-21		

Drawing Identifier	BS1192 Compliant
Project - Originator - Zone - Level - File Type - Role - Number	revision
REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-0001	P3



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- Key
- Proposed Site Boundary
 - Proposed Tarmac Carriageway (Permeable)
 - Proposed Tarmac footpath (Permeable)
 - Proposed Wildflower Grass Area
 - Existing Trees to be retained
 - Trees to be removed
 - Root Protection Zone (Refer to arboricultural report)
 - Tree Protection Fencing to BS 5837:2012 (Refer to arb report)

For planting schedules refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-0003

- Proposed Tree Planting (Refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-1002)
- Proposed Metal Tree Guard (Refer to drawing REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-1002)
- Existing hedge
- Proposed Native Hedge Planting
- Approximately location of invasive weed (*Rhododendron ponticum*) to be eradicated.
- Proposed Bird Boxes to be installed on existing trees as follows:
 - Barn owl nest box
 - Apex Robin Box
 - Schwegler 35 Starling Nest Box
 - Woodpecker Nest Box
 - 2GR Schwegler Nest Box for blue, great and coal tits
 - Tree Sparrow Nest Boxes
- Proposed Bat Boxes (Schwegler 1FW, 1FF, and 2FN) to be installed on existing trees. Located min 5m above ground and install in groups of 3 in more than one aspect to allow a choice of roosting conditions.

Exact location of bird and bat boxes to be confirmed on site by an ecologist

P3	LF	AF	AF	Issued for Pre-application consultation	06/02/2023
P2	LF	MC	MC	Issued for Pre-app	16/09/2022
P1	LF	AF	MC	First Issue	22/07/2022

Rev	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Description	Date
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Purpose of Issue

S2 - For Information

Classification

Confidential

Client

Grŵp Llandrillo Menai
GLLM

Project

Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub

Drawing

Landscape Masterplan
Sheet 2 of 2

Scale @ A1	Drawn	Checked	Approved
1:500	LF	AF	AF

Project No.	Date
GH/006774	23-11-21

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Figure 04: Glynllifon Demesne and Penbryn Bwlch (1790) (Ms Maps vol. 95 p32). Not to scale. Indicative development location shown in red.



Figure 06: Map of Glynllifon Demesne in the parish of Llandwrog (1828-1840) (Gwynedd Archives Reference: XD2A/858). Not to scale. Indicative location for the development area shown in red.



Figure 07: Extract from the Llandwrog Parish Tithe Map of 1849. Not to Scale. The indicative location of the development area is in red.

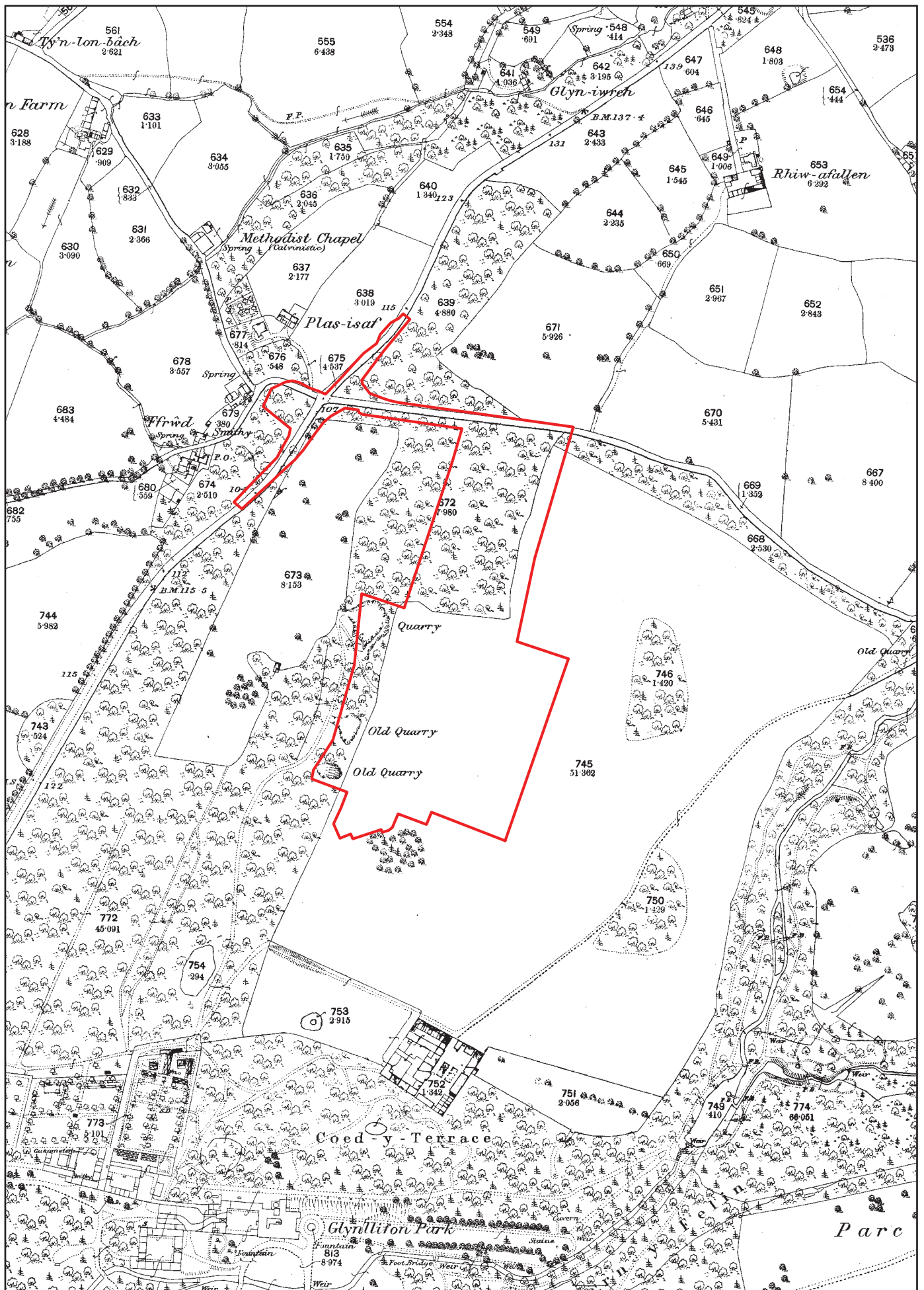


Figure 08: 1st edition Caernarvonshire County Series Ordnance Survey Map of 1889, sheets XX.03 and 07, showing Parc Glynllifon. Scale 1:5000@A4. Assessment area outlined in red.

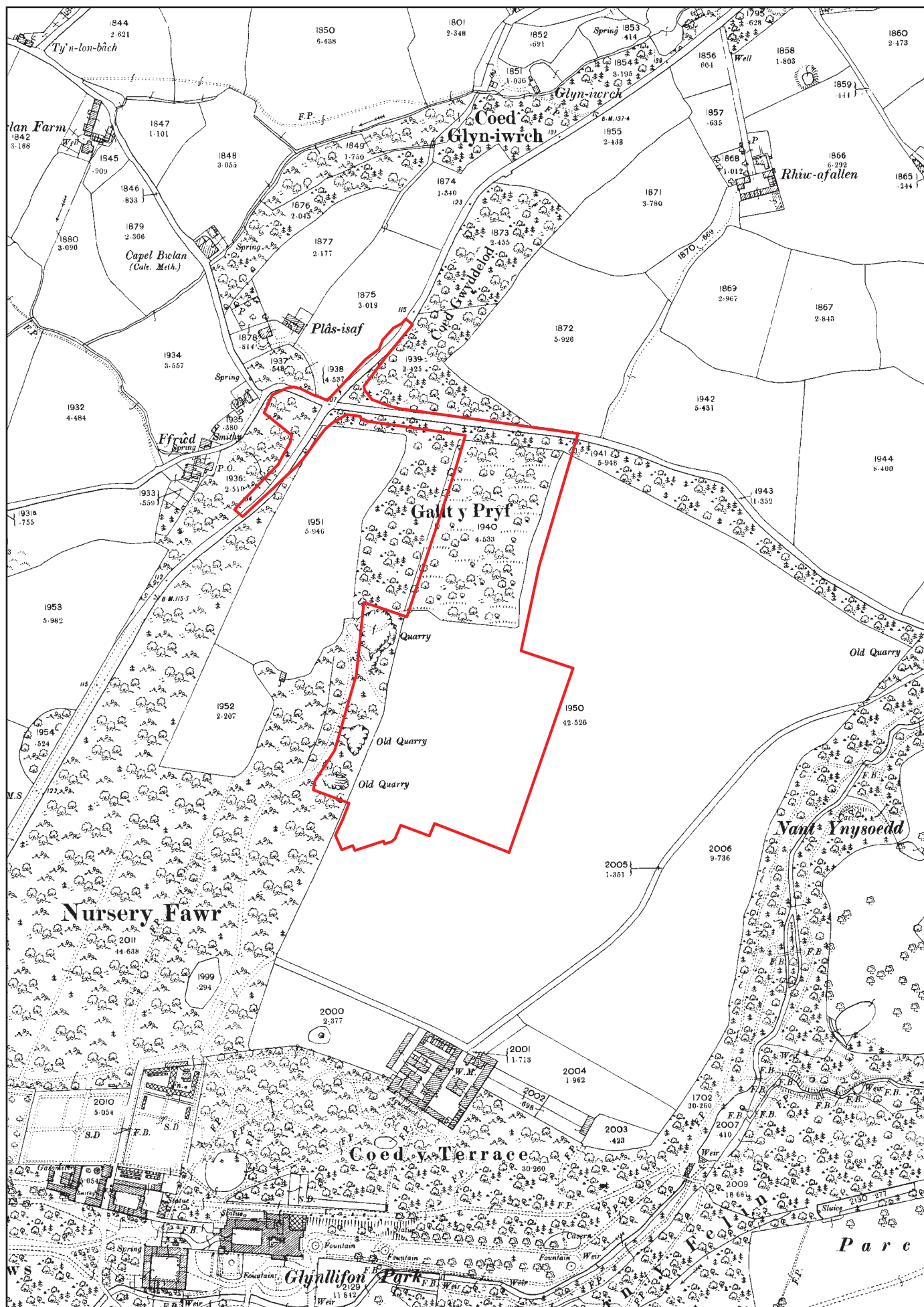
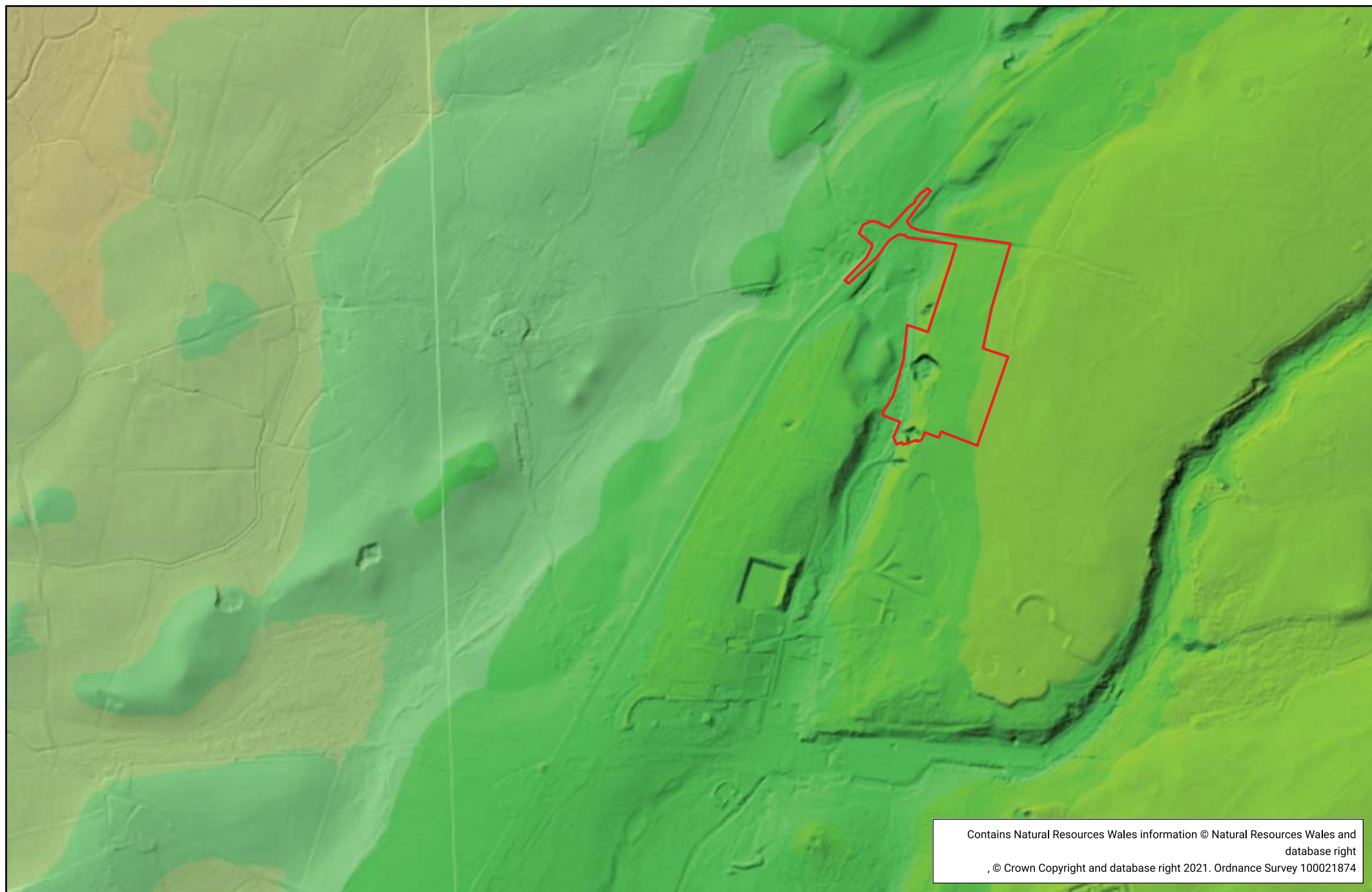




Figure 11: Reproduction of 1947 aerial photograph 4707 RAF CPE UK 1939 Frame 3099. Not to scale.
Source: Welsh Government.



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Figure 12: Reproduction of Lle Geo-Portal Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) digital terrain modelling (DTM) 1m DTM composite dataset for SH4556. The development area is outlined in red. Not to Scale.

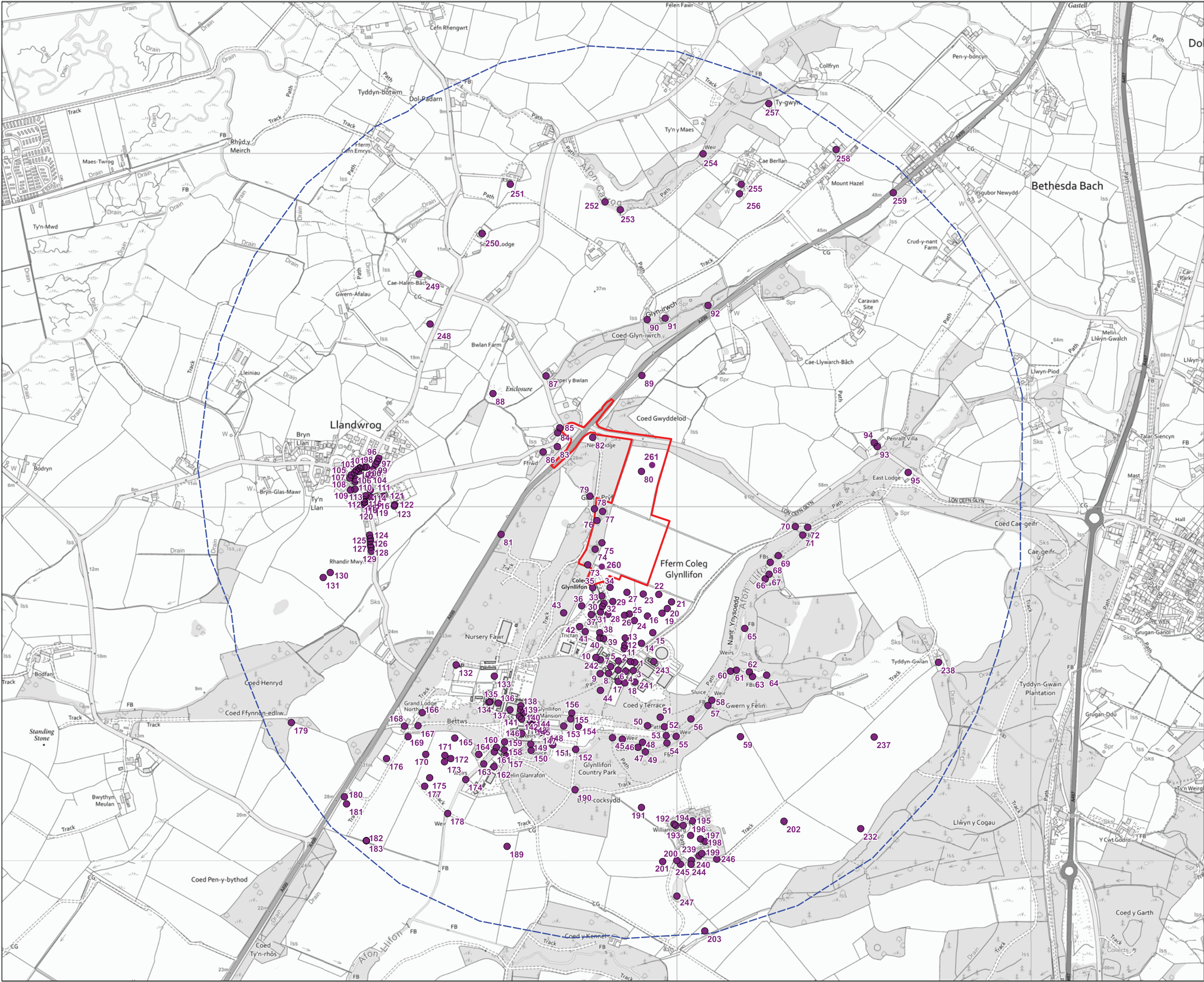
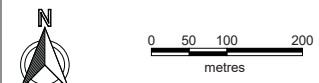


Figure 13: Historic Assets within 1km of the Proposed Rural Economy Hub

- 1 Historic Asset
- Proposed development areas
- 1km Study area

Co-ordinate System OSGB 1936 / British National Grid EPSG:27700
Background mapping reproduced from Ordnance Survey VectorMap Local with the permission of H.M.S.O. © Crown Copyright and database right 2022, License AL100020895



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SCALE AT A3: 1:10,000	DATE: 20/01/22	DRAWN: NMC	CHECKED: JR
PROJECT NO: G2743	DRAWING NO: DBA/03	REVISION: A	



Plate 1: Rough scrub land located south of development area where asset35 is located; scale 1x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2743_55).



Plate 2: Quarry (asset 73); scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2743_79).



Plate 3: Big Quarry (asset 74); scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2743_80).



Plate 4: Stone bridge (asset 78); scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2743_83).



Plate 5: Oblique angle of stone bridge (asset 78); scale 1x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2743_84).



Plate 6: Stone bridge (asset 78); scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2743_85).



Plate 7: View of stone bridge; scale not used; view from NW (archive reference: G2743_91).



Plate 8: View of boathouse (asset 79); scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2743_86).



Plate 9: Boat house (asset 79); scale not used; view from NW (archive reference: G2743_90).



Plate 10: View of boathouse (asset 79); scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: G2743_92).



Plate 11: View of gate to North Lodge ; scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2743_77).



Plate 12: View of North Lodge (asset 82); scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2743_78).



Plate 13: North Lodge (asset 82); scale not used; view from SE (archive reference: G2743_89).



Plate 14: View of cottage (asset 84); scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2743_96).



Plate 15: View of Tan Y Groeslan (asset 85); scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2743_97).



Plate 16: View of Ffrwd 3+4 (asset 86); scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2743_93).



Plate 17: View of Ffrwd 3+4 (asset 86); scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: G2743_94).



Plate 18: View of Ffrwd 3+4 (asset 86); scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2743_95).



Plate 19: General shot of larger field in development area; scale not used; view from W (archive reference: G2743_56)..



Plate 20: General shot of larger field in development area; scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2743_57).



Plate 21: General shot of larger field in development area; scale not used; view from NE
(archive reference: G2743_58).



Plate 22: View of drystone wall which is part of western boundary; scale 1x1m; view from E
(archive reference: G2743_59).



Plate 23: Oblique view of western boundary; scale 1x1m; view from N
(archive reference: G2743_60).



Plate 24: View of gate in western field boundary; scale not used; view from E
(archive reference: G2743_61).



Plate 25: View of eastern boundary of development; scale 1x1 m; view from W
(archive reference: G2743_62).



Plate 26: Stones by eastern boundary, probably part of old boundary wall; scale 1x1 m;
view from S (archive reference: G2743_63).



Plate 27: Stones in field, possible remains of clawdd; scale 1x1m; view from SE (archive reference: G2743_64).



Plate 28: View of raised mound in eastern boundary, possible remains of clawdd; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2743_65).



Plate 29: Curvi-linear earthwork, heads southeast into eastern boundary; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2743_66).



Plate 30: Curvi-linear earthwork, heads southeast into eastern boundary; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2743_67).



Plate 31: Oblique view of earthwork on eastern boundary; scale 1x1 m; view from SE (archive reference: G2743_68).



Plate 32: Remnants of cobble facing, possible relict clawdd; scale 1x1 m; view from E (archive reference: G2743_69).



Plate 33: Shot of scrubland; scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2743_70).



Plate 34: General view of Field 2; scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2743_71).



Plate 35: Earthworks in Field 2; scale 1x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2743_72).



Plate 36: Clearance cairn on outcrop; scale not used; view from NW (archive reference: G2743_73).



Plate 37: General view of Field 2; scale 1x1m; view from S (archive reference: G2743_74).



Plate 38: Raised mound in Field 2; scale not used; view from E (archive reference: G2743_75).



Plate 39: General view of Field 2; scale 1x1m; view from NW (archive reference: G2743_76).



Plate 40: View of path showing overgrown vegetation; scale not used; view from N (archive reference: G2743_81).



Plate 41: View of path showing overgrown vegetation; scale not used; view from S (archive reference: G2743_82).



Plate 42: Old boundary for trackway; scale 1x1m; view from E (archive reference: G2743_87).



Plate 43: End of old wall with slate gate post; scale 1x1m; view from N (archive reference: G2743_88).

APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Written Scheme of Investigation

GLYNLLIFON COLLEGE FARM –
RURAL ECONOMY HUB (G2743)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR DESK-
BASED ASSESSMENT

Prepared for

GRŴP LLANDRILLO MENAI

January 2023



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

GLYNLLIFON COLLEGE FARM – RURAL ECONOMY HUB (G2743)

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Prepared for *Grŵp Llandrillo Menai*, January 2023

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1 INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Glynllifon College Farm, Ffordd Clynnog, Llandwrog, Gwynedd (NGR SH45865594; post code LL54 7UF; [Figure 01](#)) in advanced of a proposed Rural Economy Hub. The proposed developments ([Figure 02](#)) include:

- a. A Knowledge Centre; and
- b. Food Incubator Units.

The concept of the 'Knowledge Centre' hub is centred on creating a pool of "know-how" and practical experience to stimulate innovation, enterprise growth and rural development across all sectors, for example demonstrating sustainable energy, robotics and telecommunications. The Knowledge Centre will provide businesses, training providers, academic institutions, students and partner organisations with a flexible, inspiring and vibrant space to exchange ideas and to share knowledge, know-how and experience. The development of an innovation eco system will support the growth of regional businesses and the rural economy.

The Food Incubator Units, which will include flexible food grade units. As well as providing the space, facilities and equipment, the incubators will provide technical support and assistance to guide new businesses through the development stage towards production.

Additional infrastructure a revised access from the A499 road to Glynllifon College Farm and Llandwrog Road ([Figure 03](#)).

The proposed development includes areas that formerly belonged to the Glynllifon Estate, which was established by the Wynn family and developed extensively during the eighteenth and nineteenth century that are now part of Glynllifon College Farm; Plas Glynllifon, the former estate house, is under separate ownership.

The desk-based assessment aims to examine the archaeological potential within the proposed development area and local environs and will be undertaken in January 2023 in accordance with the following guidance:

- Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
- Guidelines for digital archives (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);

- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
- Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020).

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust is certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 (Cert. No. 74180/B/0001/UK/En) and is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The key aims and objectives are to undertake:

- a detailed breakdown of the known archaeology within the study area;
- an assessment of existing and previous land use compiled from an analysis of historical maps, aerial photographs and other archive materials; and
- a ranking of the potential for archaeology of each of the archaeological periods to be found within the site.

This will be delivered in the form of a desk-based study with walkover survey, with the results to include a heritage asset gazetteer.

1.2 Monitoring Arrangements

The archaeological mitigation will be monitored by the Gwynedd archaeological Planning Service (GAPS); the content of this WSI and all subsequent reporting by GAT must be approved by GAPS prior to final issue. GAPS contact details for this project are:

- Tom Fildes | tom.fildes@heneb.co.uk | 07920264232.

1.3 Historic Environment Record

In line with the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record (HER) requirements, the HER will be contacted at the onset of the project to ensure that any data arising is formatted in a manner suitable for accession to the HER and follows the guidance set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022). The HER will be informed of the project start date, location including grid reference, estimated timescale for the work, and further relevant information associated with the project.

The GAT HER Enquiry Number for this project is **GATHER1782** and the Event PRN is **46534**. The GAT HER will also be responsible for supplying Primary Reference Numbers (PRN) for any new assets identified and recorded.

Prior to submission of data to the HER on completion of the project, a bilingual event summary document will be prepared in *Microsoft Word* based on the format defined in section 4.2 of *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Assessment (Desktop Study)

A desk-based assessment is defined as “a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage....Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2020, 4).

The assessment will be centred on the two proposed development locations: a NGR SH45865594; post code LL54 7UF. The search area will include a 1km buffer that will capture all statutory and non-statutory designations.

The desk-based assessment will involve a study of the following resources:

- The regional Historic Environment Record (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RT) will be examined for all statutory and non-statutory designations within the assessment buffers, including statutory designations (including Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings) and non-statutory designations (including Primary Reference Numbers). Historic mapping will be examined, including the 25-inch County Series Ordnance Survey maps (Sheets XX.3 and XX.7, editions published in 1889, 1900 and 1918). Any secondary source information held within the HER; this will include previous GAT reporting in the area, including:
 - GAT project code G2092 - reports 826, 827, 830, 834, 837 and 907; and
 - GAT project code G2743 – report 1656
- The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be checked for any will be examined for all statutory and non-statutory designations sites additional to the HER (including ;
- Aerial photographs from the National Monuments Record of Wales (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, National Monuments Record of Wales, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth SY23 1NJ) will be examined for potential features. This will include 1946 RAF vertical aerial photographs;

- The online catalogue search of the National Library of Wales (Penglais Rd, Aberystwyth SY23 3BU) will be examined;
- Archive data, including primary and secondary sources, historic maps and estate maps will be examined at the regional archives located at Caernarfon Record Office, Swyddfa'r Cyngor, Caernarfon LL55 1SH. Archive data will include historic mapping such as:
 - the map of Glynllifon Demesne with schedule of lands (1751);
 - the Glynllifon Demesne and Penbryn Bwlan map (1790);
 - the map of park and demesne lands at Glynllifon (1824);
 - Map of Glynllifon Demesne in the parish of Llandwrog (1828-1840); and
 - the Llandwrog Parish Tithe map and schedule (1849), as well as Glynllifon Estate maps.
- Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data will be examined from the Lle Geo-Portal at [Lle - LiDAR Composite Dataset \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/lle-geo-portal) for information on potential surface features using digital terrain modelling and digital surface modelling maps (1m and 2m resolutions are currently available via this portal).

All identified features will be mapped, described and added to a gazetteer of sites and the relative importance of any sites defined.

3.2 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey will be undertaken that will incorporate the assessment study area, as outlined in [Figure 01](#). The aim will be to visit and record known archaeological assets, including any relevant statutory and non-statutory designations (including Scheduled Monument(s), Listed Buildings, PRNs and NPRNs), potential assets identified from aerial photography and LiDAR. The assets will be mapped and located in advance as part of the desk-based assessment, using a combination of historic and GIS based data; this information will then be used to geo-locate features, which will then be located and described on GAT pro-formas. The sites will then be added a gazetteer and their relative importance defined. Any newly identified assets will also be recorded. Only features that can be safely accessed will be directly recorded. A handheld GPS unit will also be used during the walkover survey. A photographic record will be maintained in RAW format using a digital SLR set to maximum resolution (Nikon D5100; resolution: 4,928 × 3,264 [16.2 effective megapixels]) and photographic metadata table will be completed and included in the report. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format; the archive numbering system will start from the next available archive number and will be prefixed by G2743_. Photographic images will be archived in TIFF format using Adobe Photoshop; the archive numbering system will start from the next sequential number available.

Following the completion of the respective assessment/evaluation stages, archiving will be completed based on following task list:

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

All data will be processed and a report will be produced which will detail and synthesise the results.

3.3 Gazetteer of Assets

A gazetteer will be compiled for any existing and newly identified sites, based on information sourced from the desk based assessment and field survey; the gazetteer will be prepared in the following format and include:

Asset Number	
Site name	
PRN number	
Grid reference	
Period	
Site type	
Designation	
Assessment category	
Description	
Impact	
Recommendation	

The following categories will be used to define the assessment category of the archaeological asset:

Category A - Sites of National Importance.

Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings of grade II* and above, as well as those that would meet the requirements for scheduling (ancient monuments) or listing (buildings) or both. Sites that are scheduled or listed have legal protection, and it is recommended that all Category A sites remain preserved and protected *in situ*.

Category B - Sites of regional or county importance.

Grade II listed buildings and sites which would not fulfil the criteria for scheduling or listing, but which are nevertheless of particular importance within the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for Category B sites, but if damage or destruction cannot be avoided, appropriate detailed recording might be an acceptable alternative.

Category C - Sites of district or local importance.

Sites which are not of sufficient importance to justify a recommendation for preservation if threatened. Category C sites nevertheless merit adequate recording in advance of damage or destruction.

Category D - Minor and damaged sites.

Sites that are of minor importance or are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category. For Category D sites, rapid recording, either in advance of or during destruction, should be sufficient.

Category E - Sites needing further investigation.

Sites, the importance of which is as yet undetermined and which will require further work before they can be allocated to categories A - D are temporarily placed in this category, with specific recommendations for further evaluation.

The impact of the proposed works on any asset will be identified using the following impact criteria, defined either as *none, slight, unlikely, likely, significant, considerable or unknown* as follows:

None:

There is no construction impact on this asset.

Slight:

This has generally been used where the impact is marginal and would not by the nature of the site cause irreversible damage to the remainder of the asset, *e.g.* part of a trackway or field bank.

Unlikely:

This category indicates sites that fall within the band of interest but are unlikely to be directly affected. This includes sites such as standing and occupied buildings at the margins of the band of interest.

Likely:

Sites towards the edges of the study area, which may not be directly affected, but are likely to be damaged in some way by the construction activity.

Significant:

The partial removal of an asset affecting its overall integrity. Assets falling into this category may be linear features such as roads or tramways where the removal of part of the feature could make overall interpretation problematic.

Considerable:

The total removal of an asset or its partial removal which would effectively destroy the remainder of the site.

Unknown:

This is used when the location of the asset is unknown, but thought to be in the vicinity of the proposed works.

3.4 Data Management Plan

Archiving will be completed based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and scanned for digital archiving;
2. Photographic Metadata: cross-referenced with all pro-formas and completed in *Microsoft Excel*;

This data will then be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report.

A draft report will be submitted within one month of fieldwork completion and a final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record within six months of project completion. The report will include the following:

1. Front cover;
2. Inner cover;
3. Figures and Plates List;
4. Non-technical summary (Welsh/English);
5. Introduction;
6. Methodology;
 - i. Desk-based assessment;
 - ii. Field survey;
7. Results;
 - a. Desk based assessment;
 - i. Location and geological summary;
 - ii. Statutory and non-statutory designations;
 - iii. Environmental remains and soil morphology;
 - iv. Historical and archaeological background;
 - v. Cartographic evidence;
 - vi. Artefact potential;

- vii. Aerial photographs and LiDAR;
 - b. Field survey;
 - c. Gazetteer of features;
 - 8. Conclusions and recommendations;
 - a. Conclusion;
 - b. Table of sites and recommendations;
 - 9. Acknowledgements;
 - 10. Bibliography;
 - a. Primary sources;
 - b. Secondary sources;
 - 11. Figures; inc.:
 - location plan;
 - historic mapping;
 - location plan with identified features.
 - 12. Plates; inc.
 - Illustrative examples from the field survey
 - 13. Appendix I (approved written scheme of investigation);
 - 14. Appendix II (Sites listed on GAT Historic Environment Record);
 - 15. Appendix III (Definition of mitigation terms);
 - 16. Appendix IV (Photographic metadata - field survey);
- Back cover.

Illustrations will include plans of the location of the study area and archaeological sites. Historical maps, when appropriate and if copyright permissions allow, will be included.

On final approval, the following dissemination and archiving of the report and digital dataset will apply:

- A digital report(s) will be provided to the client and GAPS (draft report then final report);
- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the*

Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (Version 2);
and

- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

3.5 Selection Strategy

As defined in *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020) section 3.3.1, a project specific selection strategy and data management plan should be prepared. In support of this, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA), have stated that it is “widely accepted that not all the records and materials collected or created during the course of an Archaeological Project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials constitute the Working Project Archive which will be subject to Selection, in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation”. The aim of selection is to ensure that all the elements retained from the Working Project Archive for inclusion in the Archaeological Archive are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support “future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities”. Selection should be “focused on selecting what is to be retained to support these future needs, rather than deciding what can be dispersed” and can be qualified by a selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, agreed by all parties (including GAPS, client and/or landowner), which will be applied to a Working Project Archive prior to its transfer into curatorial care as the Archaeological Archive.

The selection strategy will be confirmed in the assessment report and will take into account:

- The aims and objectives of the project.
- The brief and/or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)).
- The Collecting Institution’s collection policy and/or deposition guidelines.
- Local and regional research frameworks.
- Relevant thematic or period specific research frameworks.
- The project’s Data Management Plan (DMP).
- Internal recording and reporting policies.
- Material-specific guidance documents.

The selection strategy pro-forma is included as [Appendix IV](#).

4 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by John Roberts, Principal Archaeologist GAT Contracts Section and undertaken by a team of project archaeologists. The project archaeologists will be responsible for the desk-based assessment and field survey, as well as Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service liaison and client liaison. The project archaeologists will be responsible for completing the field survey pro-formas and the archive itemised above. The project archaeologists will also be responsible for submitting a draft final report to the project manager for review and approval. The reports will then be submitted as per the arrangements defined in the data management plan.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The GAT Project Archaeologist(s) will be CSCS certified. Copies of the site-specific risk assessment will be supplied to the client prior to the start of the field survey. All GAT staff attending will be issued with required personal safety equipment, including high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots and hard hat.

6 SOCIAL MEDIA

One of the key aims in the GAT mission statement is to improve the understanding, conservation and promotion of the historic environment in our area and inform and educate the wider public. To help achieve this, GAT maintains an active social media presence and seeks all opportunities to promote our projects and results. With permission, GAT would like the opportunity to promote our work on this scheme through our social media platforms. This could include social media postings during our attendance on site as well as any postings to highlight results. In all instances, approval will be sought from client prior to any postings.

7 INSURANCE

7.1 Public/Products Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Public Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101CHC/UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2023

7.2 Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity- £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

INSURER Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc.

POLICY TYPE Employers Liability

POLICY NUMBER 24765101 CHC / UN/000375

EXPIRY DATE 21/06/2023

7.3 Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity- £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER Hiscox Insurance Company Limited

POLICY TYPE Professional Indemnity

POLICY NUMBER PL-PSC10002389775/00

EXPIRY DATE 22/07/2023

8 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020);
2. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
4. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
5. Cooke, R. and Kenney, J. and Jones, M 2009 Glynllifon College Llandwrog: Archaeological Assessment (Unpublished GAT Report No. 827)
6. Cooke, R. and Kenney, J. and Jones, M 2009 Proposed Development at Glynllifon College Llandwrog, Gwynedd (Area A): Archaeological Assessment (Unpublished GAT Report No. 826)
7. Cooke, R., Kenney, J. and Jones, M 2009 Glynllifon College Development: Archaeological Assessment (Unpublished GAT Report No. 834)
8. English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
9. Evans, R. 2010 Glynllifon College Development: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief (Unpublished GAT Report No. 907)
10. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* Version 2 (The Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022);
11. *Guidelines for digital archives* (Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015);
12. Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
13. Hopewell, D. 2010 Glynllifon College Development: Archaeological Assessment Phase 2: Geophysical Survey (Unpublished GAT Report No. 867)
14. Jones B, Evans R, Roberts J and McGuinness N. 2022. Fferm Coleg Glynllifon / Glynllifon College Farmasesiad Archeolegol / Archaeological Assessment (Unpublished GAT Report No. 1656)

15. Jones, M 2009 Glynllifon College Development: Archaeological Watching Brief: Ground Investigation Phase (Unpublished GAT Report No. 830)
16. Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales, 2015, *Guidelines for digital archives*

FIGURE 01

Reproduction of *GL Hearn Design Drawing No. REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-00001 DRAFT* with proposed Rural Economy Hub and road access highlighted in red

© This drawing is the copyright of WSP. All Dimensions are to be checked not scaled. WSP accept no liability for any expense loss or damage of whatsoever nature and however arising from any variation made to this drawing or in the execution of the work to which it relates which has not been referred to them and their approval obtained.

Key

Planning Application Boundary
7.22 ha

Other land within the applicants ownership

P1	LF	AF	MC	For Planning	xx/xx/2023
Rev	Drawn	Chkd	Appd	Description	Date

Purpose of Issue
S2 - Fit for Information

Classification
Public

Client
Grŵp Llandrillo Menai
GLLM

Project
Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub

Drawing
Site Location Plan

DRAFT

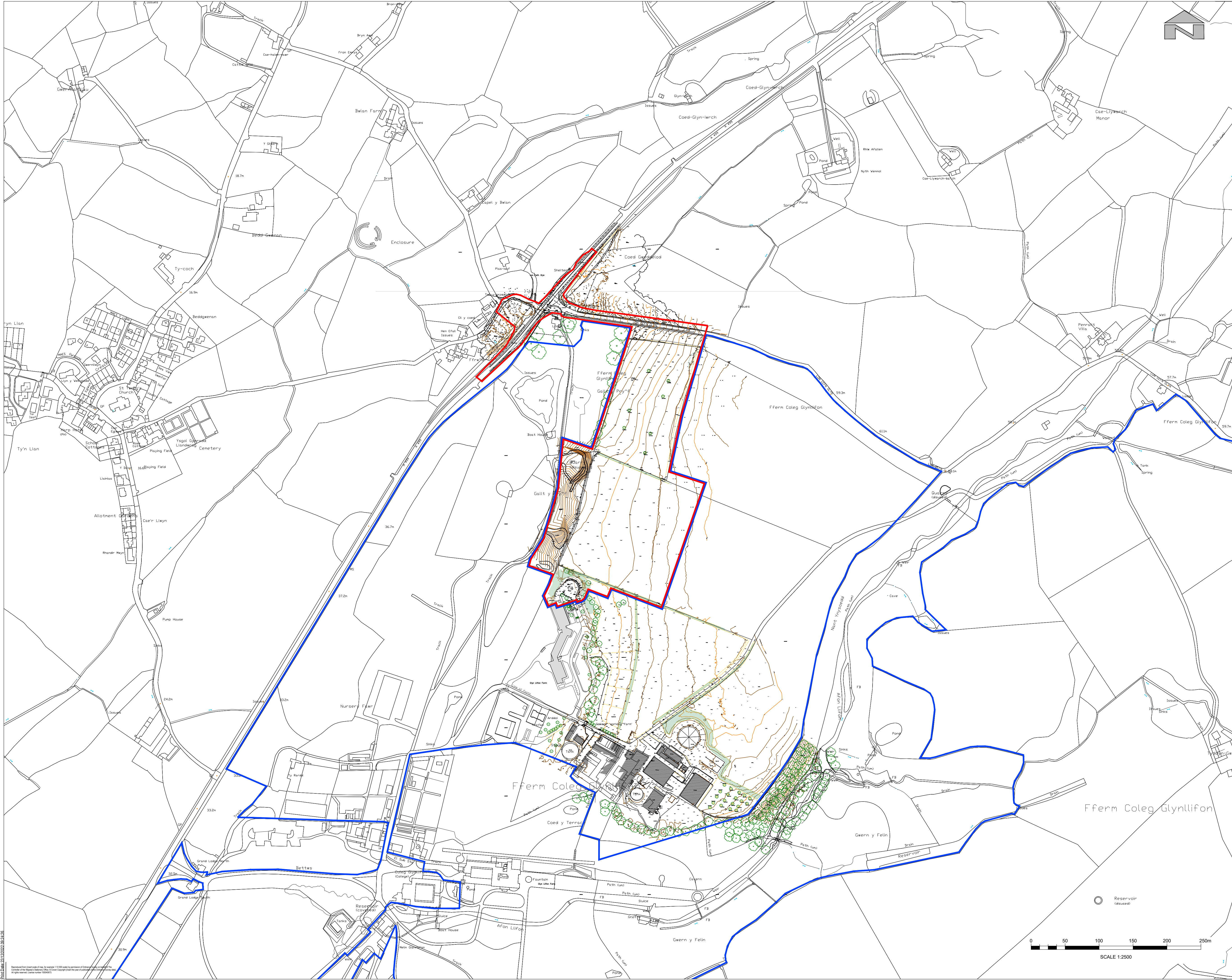
Scale @ A1	Drawn	Checked	Approved
1:2500	LF	AF	MC

Project No.	Date
GH/006774	12/10/2022

Drawing Identifier	BS1192 Compliant
Project - Originator - Zone - Level - File Type - Rule - Number	revision
REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-00001	P1



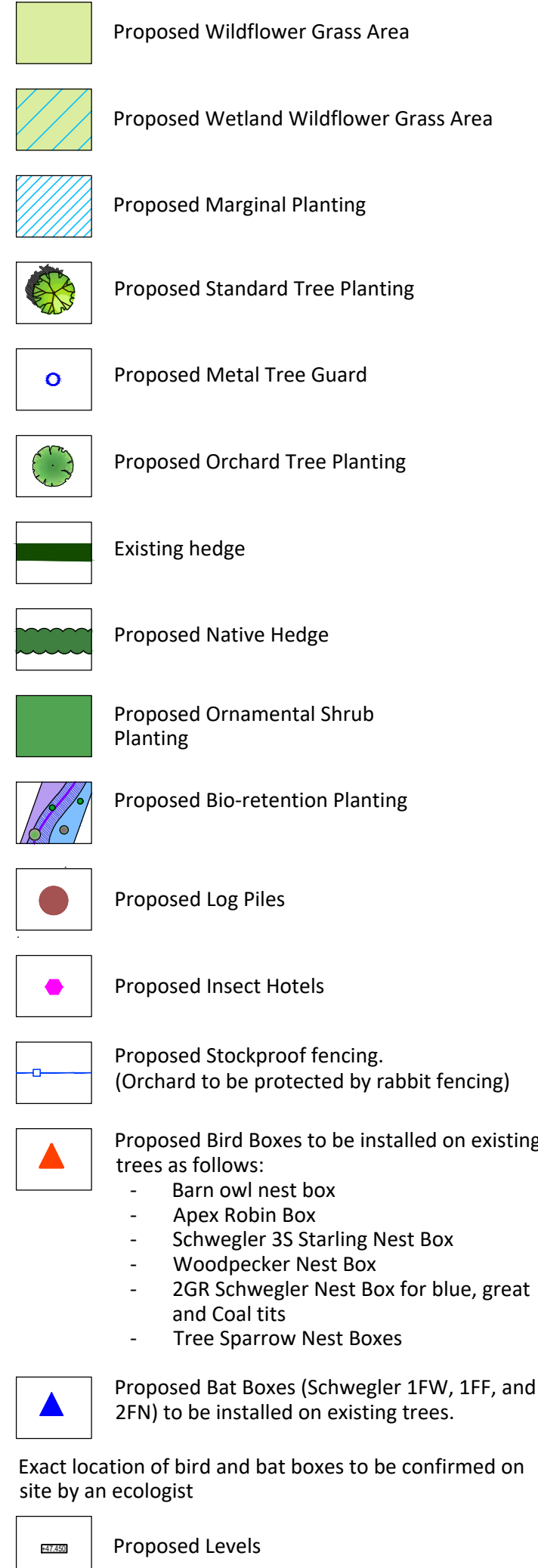
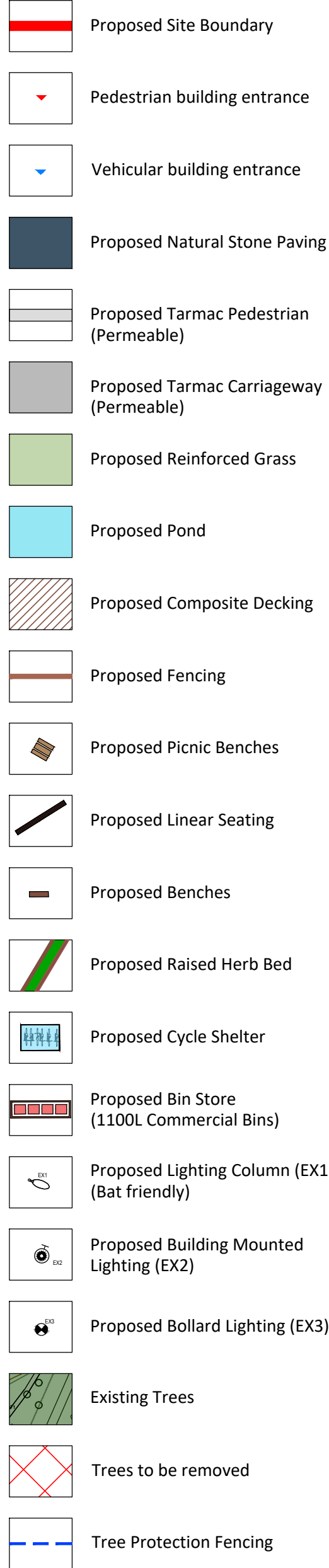
Design
8 First Street, Manchester, M15 4RP
www.glhearn.com



Print Date: 21/10/2022 16:24:26

FIGURE 02

Reproduction of *GL Hearn Design Drawing No. REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-0001 P3 DRAFT* with proposed Rural Economy Hub highlighted in red and proposed infrastructure and landscaping demarcated



Purpose of Issue	
------------------	--

S2 - For Information

Classification
Confidential

Client
Grŵp Llandrillo Menai
GLLM

Project
Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub

Drawing

Landscape Masterplan

Sheet 1 of 2

DRAFT

Project No.	Date
GH/006774	23-11-21

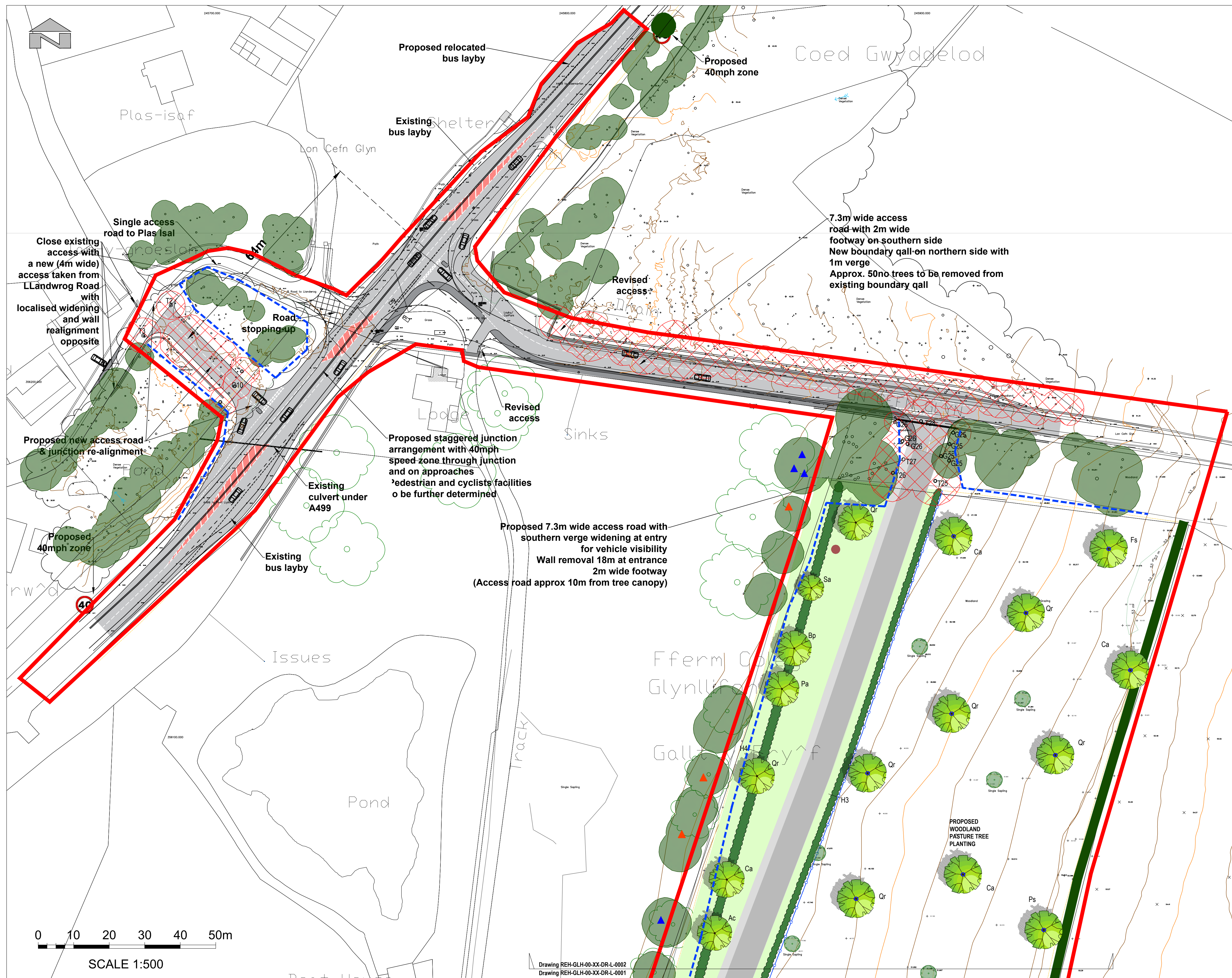
Drawing Identifier	BS1192 Compliant
Project - Originator - Zone - Level - File Type - Role - Number	revision
REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-0001	P3



Design
8 First Street, Manchester, M15 4RP
www.gilhearn.com

FIGURE 03

Reproduction of *GL Hearn Design Drawing No. REH-GLH-00-XX-DR-L-0002 P3 DRAFT* with proposed road access arrangements highlighted in red



APPENDIX I

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust basic recording pro-forma

[illegible]

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust photographic metadata pro-forma



Digital Photographic Record Project code and name:

Include main context numbers for each shot, drawing numbers for sections and any other relevant numbers for cross referencing.

Delete any unwanted photos **immediately** from the camera.

Regularly upload photographs to computer.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2743_Glynllifon

18/01/2023 v1.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	17/01/2023
	RCAHMMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Assurance	Tom Fildes, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	tbc
Landowner / Developer	Glynllifon College Farm	n/a

Resources

Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) will be commissioned by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Glynllifon College Farm, Ffordd Clynnog, Llandwrog, Gwynedd (NGR SH45865594; post code LL54 7UF) in advanced of a proposed Rural Economic Hub. The proposed developments include a Food Enterprise Park and a Knowledge Centre, as indicated on *Percy Thomas Architects Drawing No. REH-CAP-XX-XX-DR-A-050031*; the development will be located to the immediate north of the existing learning centre and will include existing parcels of pastureland; access will be via the A499 road and Lôn Cefn Glyn. The Food Enterprise Park will comprise of three buildings, which will accommodate incubator units, manufacturing units, chillers, goods in and out areas, offices and welfare areas. The Knowledge Transfer Centre will provide offices and conference facilities around a central hub

and will be used by Grwp Llandrillo Menai for educational/ business purposes. Parking for the users of the Units, Knowledge Transfer space and occasional visitor use will also be included, along with access roads to accommodate articulated lorries making deliveries and coach/bus drop off areas. Additional infrastructure will be required for energy supplies and drainage, as well as revised access from the A499 road to Glynllifon College Farm and Llandwrog Road. The proposed development includes areas that formerly belonged to the Glynllifon Estate, which was established by the Wynn family and developed extensively during the eighteenth and nineteenth century that are now part of Glynllifon College Farm; Plas Glynllifon, the former estate house, is under separate ownership. The desk-based assessment aims to examine the archaeological potential within the proposed development area and local environs and will be undertaken in January 2023.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2023. Glynllifon College Farm – Rural Economic Hub Written Scheme of Investigation for Desk-Based Assessment. Project (G2743).

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in lines with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers (available on request).

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive will be created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

All relevant site archive data will be added to a digital project register specific to this project, which will be prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

This data will be used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these will be used to compile the project report. The physical archive will be stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset will be stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data will be confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMW*

Selection

- A digital report will be provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this will be submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset will be submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset will be provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset will be prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

De-Selected Documents

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates or reproductions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore either be retained to supplement GAT's research files or recycled.

APPENDIX II

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Photographic Archive

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB- DIVISION	ASSET NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2743_55	Rural Economy Hub	35	Rough scrub land located south of development area where asset35 is located	N	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	1
G2743_56	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	General shot of larger field in development area	W	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	19
G2743_57	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	General shot of larger field in development area	E	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	20
G2743_58	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	General shot of larger field in development area	NE	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	21
G2743_59	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	View of drystone wall which is part of western boundary	E	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	22
G2743_60	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	Oblique view of western boundary	N	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	23
G2743_61	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	View of gate in western field boundary	E	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	24
G2743_62	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	View of eastern boundary of development	W	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	25
G2743_63	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	Stones by eastern boundary, probably part of old boundary wall	S	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	26

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB-DIVISION	ASSET NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2743_64	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	Stones in field, possible remains of clawdd	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	27
G2743_65	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	View of raised mound in eastern boundary, possible remains of clawdd	E	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	28
G2743_66	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	Curvi-linear earthwork, heads southeast into eastern boundary	E	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	29
G2743_67	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	Curvi-linear earthwork, heads southeast into eastern boundary	E	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	30
G2743_68	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	Oblique view of earthwork on eastern boundary	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	31
G2743_69	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	Remnants of cobble facing, possible relict clawdd	E	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	32
G2743_70	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	Shot of scrubland	N	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	33
G2743_71	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	General view of Field 2	N	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	34
G2743_72	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	Earthworks in Field 2	N	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	35

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB-DIVISION	ASSET NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2743_73	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	Clearance cairn on outcrop	NW	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	36
G2743_74	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	General view of Field 2	S	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	37
G2743_75	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	Raised mound in Field 2	E	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	38
G2743_76	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	General view of Field 2	NW	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	39
G2743_77	Rural Economy Hub	82	View of gate to North Lodge	E	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	11
G2743_78	Rural Economy Hub	82	View of North Lodge (asset 82)	E	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	12
G2743_79	Rural Economy Hub	73	Quarry (asset 73)	N	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	2
G2743_80	Rural Economy Hub	74	Big Quarry (asset 74)	W	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	3
G2743_81	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	View of path showing overgrown vegetation	N	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	40

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB-DIVISION	ASSET NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2743_82	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	View of path showing overgrown vegetation	S	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	41
G2743_83	Rural Economy Hub	78	Stone bridge (asset 78)	S	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	4
G2743_84	Rural Economy Hub	78	Oblique angle of stone bridge (asset 78)	N	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	5
G2743_85	Rural Economy Hub	78	Stone bridge (asset 78)	N	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	6
G2743_86	Rural Economy Hub	79	View of boathouse (asset 79)	E	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	8
G2743_87	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	Old boundary for trackway	E	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	42
G2743_88	Rural Economy Hub	n/a	End of old wall with slate gate post	N	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	43
G2743_89	Rural Economy Hub	82	North Lodge (asset 82)	SE	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	13
G2743_90	Rural Economy Hub	79	Boat house (asset 79)	NW	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	9

PHOTO RECORD NUMBER	SITE SUB- DIVISION	ASSET NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	VIEW FROM	SCALE(S)	REASON FOR PHOTO	CREATOR OF DIGITAL PHOTO	DATE OF CREATION OF DIGITAL PHOTO	ORIGINATING ORGANISATION	PLATE
G2743_91	Rural Economy Hub	78	View of stone bridge	NW	not used	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	7
G2743_92	Rural Economy Hub	79	View of boathouse (asset 79)	S	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	10
G2743_93	Rural Economy Hub	86	View of Ffrwd 3+4 (asset 86)	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	16
G2743_94	Rural Economy Hub	86	View of Ffrwd 3+4 (asset 86)	S	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	17
G2743_95	Rural Economy Hub	86	View of Ffrwd 3+4 (asset 86)	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	18
G2743_96	Rural Economy Hub	84	View of cottage (asset 84)	NW	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	14
G2743_97	Rural Economy Hub	85	View of Tan Y Groeslan (asset 85)	SE	1x1m	Photographic record	Mike Woods	30/01/2023	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	15

APPENDIX III

Statutory Archaeological Assets and Non-Statutory Archaeological Assets Located Within The 1km Search Area

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
1	68985	0	Ranges, College Farm, Glynllifon	SH4588155560	20488	II		Farm Building	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	Probable mid 19th century parallel ranges.	The farmstead at Glynllifon is comprised of nine listed buildings, as well as modern barns and ancillary buildings. The 1751 estate map (figure 3) is the first map to show the presence of small buildings on the site of the current farm, however it is not depicted in its current recognisable form until the 1889 first edition county series OS map. The complex of buildings includes a dovecote and attached range, a former cowhouse, cartsheds, hay-barns, farmyard ranges, and a former office. The farmstead can be seen as a single unit in respect to this assessment, and as such lies outside of the development area and will not be directly affected by the programme of works. However, the setting and aspect of the buildings will be affected when considered in the form of an essential view (see section 8) and thus sympathetic design is recommended. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
2	68984	0	Farm Office, Former, College Farm, Glynllifon	SH4586955562	20487	II		Office	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	A probable mid 19th century former farm office.	The farmstead at Glynllifon is comprised of nine listed buildings, as well as modern barns and ancillary buildings. The 1751 estate map (figure 3) is the first map to show the presence of small buildings on the site of the current farm, however it is not depicted in its current recognisable form until the 1889 first edition county series OS map. The complex of buildings includes a dovecote and attached range, a former cowhouse, cartsheds, hay-barns, farmyard ranges, and a former office. The farmstead can be seen as a single unit in respect to this assessment, and as such lies outside of the development area and will not be directly affected by the programme of works. However, the setting and aspect of the buildings will be affected when considered in the form of an essential view (see section 8) and thus sympathetic design is recommended. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
3	68986	0	Cartsheds, College Farm, Glynllifon	SH4587755537	20489	II		Cart Shed;Farm Building	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	Probable mid 19th century cart sheds with attached ranges.	The farmstead at Glynllifon is comprised of nine listed buildings, as well as modern barns and ancillary buildings. The 1751 estate map (figure 3) is the first map to show the presence of small buildings on the site of the current farm, however it is not depicted in its current recognisable form until the 1889 first edition county series OS map. The complex of buildings includes a dovecote and attached range, a former cowhouse, cartsheds, hay-barns, farmyard ranges, and a former office. The farmstead can be seen as a single unit in respect to this assessment, and as such lies outside of the development area and will not be directly affected by the programme of works. However, the setting and aspect of the buildings will be affected when considered in the form of an essential view (see section 8) and thus sympathetic design is recommended. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
4	68987	0	Barns, College Farm, Glynllifon	SH458555535	20491	II		Hay Barn	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	Probable 19th century barns.	The farmstead at Glynllifon is comprised of nine listed buildings, as well as modern barns and ancillary buildings. The 1751 estate map (figure 3) is the first map to show the presence of small buildings on the site of the current farm, however it is not depicted in its current recognisable form until the 1889 first edition county series OS map. The complex of buildings includes a dovecote and attached range, a former cowhouse, cartsheds, hay-barns, farmyard ranges, and a former office. The farmstead can be seen as a single unit in respect to this assessment, and as such lies outside of the development area and will not be directly affected by the programme of works. However, the setting and aspect of the buildings will be affected when considered in the form of an essential view (see section 8) and thus sympathetic design is recommended. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
5	68983	0	North Range, College Farm, Glynllifon	SH4583555564	20496	II		Farm Building	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	A probable mid 19th century range.	The farmstead at Glynllifon is comprised of nine listed buildings, as well as modern barns and ancillary buildings. The 1751 estate map (figure 3) is the first map to show the presence of small buildings on the site of the current farm, however it is not depicted in its current recognisable form until the 1889 first edition county series OS map. The complex of buildings includes a dovecote and attached range, a former cowhouse, cartsheds, hay-barns, farmyard ranges, and a former office. The farmstead can be seen as a single unit in respect to this assessment, and as such lies outside of the development area and will not be directly affected by the programme of works. However, the setting and aspect of the buildings will be affected when considered in the form of an essential view (see section 8) and thus sympathetic design is recommended. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
6	11362	0	Barn, College Farm, Glynllifon	SH4583455538	20493	II		Farm	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	Grade II Listed Tall Barn at College Farm. Dated to possibly 1852 though may be older. Included with other buildings in group value at College Farm.	The farmstead at Glynllifon is comprised of nine listed buildings, as well as modern barns and ancillary buildings. The 1751 estate map (figure 3) is the first map to show the presence of small buildings on the site of the current farm, however it is not depicted in its current recognisable form until the 1889 first edition county series OS map. The complex of buildings includes a dovecote and attached range, a former cowhouse, cartsheds, hay-barns, farmyard ranges, and a former office. The farmstead can be seen as a single unit in respect to this assessment, and as such lies outside of the development area and will not be directly affected by the programme of works. However, the setting and aspect of the buildings will be affected when considered in the form of an essential view (see section 8) and thus sympathetic design is recommended. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
7	68982	0	Ranges, College Farm, Glynllifon	SH4581355548	20494	II		Farm Building	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	Probable mid 19th century parallel ranges.	The farmstead at Glynllifon is comprised of nine listed buildings, as well as modern barns and ancillary buildings. The 1751 estate map (figure 3) is the first map to show the presence of small buildings on the site of the current farm, however it is not depicted in its current recognisable form until the 1889 first edition county series OS map. The complex of buildings includes a dovecote and attached range, a former cowhouse, cartsheds, hay-barns, farmyard ranges, and a former office. The farmstead can be seen as a single unit in respect to this assessment, and as such lies outside of the development area and will not be directly affected by the programme of works. However, the setting and aspect of the buildings will be affected when considered in the form of an essential view (see section 8) and thus sympathetic design is recommended. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
8	68981	0	Range, College Farm, Glynllifon	SH4580755529	20495	II		Farm Building	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	A probable mid 19th century range.	The farmstead at Glynllifon is comprised of nine listed buildings, as well as modern barns and ancillary buildings. The 1751 estate map (figure 3) is the first map to show the presence of small buildings on the site of the current farm, however it is not depicted in its current recognisable form until the 1889 first edition county series OS map. The complex of buildings includes a dovecote and attached range, a former cowhouse, cartsheds, hay-barns, farmyard ranges, and a former office. The farmstead can be seen as a single unit in respect to this assessment, and as such lies outside of the development area and will not be directly affected by the programme of works. However, the setting and aspect of the buildings will be affected when considered in the form of an essential view (see section 8) and thus sympathetic design is recommended. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
9	62490	0	Glynllifon, Conservation Area	SH4578355528	GLYNLLIFON			Landscape	Multiperiod		Glynllifon - designated a Conservation Area by Gwynedd Council		

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
10	12904	309943	Standing Stone, Glynllifon	SH4577155574	CN356		A	Standing Stone	Bronze Age	Other Structure		<p>The monument comprises An impressive standing stone, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC - 800 BC. It is a large narrow block of stone, standing 2m in height and measuring 0.8m in thickness and 0.7m in width. <2></p> <p>A standing stone measuring 2m in height, 0.8m in thickness, and 0.7m in width stands immediately west of the farmstead (feature 9). It is not depicted on any maps until the third edition county series OS map (1918), but is very probably a genuine Bronze Age standing stone. The stone lies outside of the development area and will not be affected by the proposed programme of works, however the proximity of this feature to the study area highlights the need for a watching brief during groundworks to check for other prehistoric remains. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)</p> <p>Impressive stone, fairly tall and narrow. Has been used as a gate post (gate fitting still survives) but much too large for this to</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
11	97041	0	Tree Boles / Pits, Glynllifon	SH4585155599	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Pit	Post Medieval		Tree boles and pits associated with a field boundary.	<p>Early 18th century (Hopewell 2010).</p> <p>Beneath 0.4m of topsoil and subsoil a large tree bole (903) was encountered, up to 5.7m in diameter, probably indicating the presence of a former copse of trees in this area, as shown on the archive maps. Its fill (904) consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt and clay with small to large rounded and sub angular stone inclusions, and a large quantity of organic and root material. The tree bole was located 1.5m from the north north east end of the trench, and cut into a mid orangey brown sandy clay natural glacial deposit (905). The edge of the tree bole had a very irregular profile (Evans 2010).</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
12	97040	0	Field Boundary, Possible, Glynllifon	SH4585355609	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field Boundary	Post Medieval		A possible field boundary of early 18th century date.	Single ditch and bank (Hopewell 2010). Trench 12 was very similar in character to Trench 11, with a single field boundary or drainage ditch [1203] 0.7m wide was encountered 9.3m from the east end of the trench, below 0.45m of topsoil and subsoil (Evans 2010).	
13	97050	0	Pits, Possible, Glynllifon	SH4585455629	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Natural Feature;Pit	Unknown		Possible pits or natural features.		
14	97034	0	Field Boundary, Glynllifon	SH4590055614	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field Boundary	Post Medieval		An early 18th century field boundary.	Bank and two ditches (Hopewell 2010).	
15	97054	0	Oval Features, Glynllifon	SH4593255644	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Archaeological Feature	Unknown		Small oval features of unknown date or origin.		
16	97032	0	Field Boundary, Glynllifon	SH4591755691	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field Boundary	Post Medieval		An early 18th century field boundary.	Bank and two ditches (Hopewell 2010).	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
17	68980	0	Cowhouse, Former, College Farm, Glynllifon	SH4583455506	20492	II		Cow House	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	A probable mid 19th century cowhouse.	The farmstead at Glynllifon is comprised of nine listed buildings, as well as modern barns and ancillary buildings. The 1751 estate map (figure 3) is the first map to show the presence of small buildings on the site of the current farm, however it is not depicted in its current recognisable form until the 1889 first edition county series OS map. The complex of buildings includes a dovecote and attached range, a former cowhouse, cartsheds, hay-barns, farmyard ranges, and a former office. The farmstead can be seen as a single unit in respect to this assessment, and as such lies outside of the development area and will not be directly affected by the programme of works. However, the setting and aspect of the buildings will be affected when considered in the form of an essential view (see section 8) and thus sympathetic design is recommended. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
18	68979	0	Dovecote and Range, College Farm, Glynllifon	SH4585355502	20490	II		Farm Building	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	A 19th century dovecote and range.	The farmstead at Glynllifon is comprised of nine listed buildings, as well as modern barns and ancillary buildings. The 1751 estate map (figure 3) is the first map to show the presence of small buildings on the site of the current farm, however it is not depicted in its current recognisable form until the 1889 first edition county series OS map. The complex of buildings includes a dovecote and attached range, a former cowhouse, cartsheds, hay-barns, farmyard ranges, and a former office. The farmstead can be seen as a single unit in respect to this assessment, and as such lies outside of the development area and will not be directly affected by the programme of works. However, the setting and aspect of the buildings will be affected when considered in the form of an essential view (see section 8) and thus sympathetic design is recommended. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
19	97042	0	Ditch, Glynllifon	SH4595855699	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Ditch	Post Medieval		A ditch of early 18th century date.		
20	97033	0	Field Boundary, Glynllifon	SH4597355712	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field Boundary	Post Medieval		An early 18th century field boundary.	Bank and two ditches (Hopewell 2010).	
21	97052	0	Oval Feature, Glynllifon	SH4598555731	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Archaeological Feature	Unknown		A small oval feature of unknown date or origin.		
22	97051	0	Oval Feature, Glynllifon	SH4594955752	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Archaeological Feature	Unknown		A small oval feature of unknown date or origin.		
23	97035	0	Field Boundary, Glynllifon	SH4590555753	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field Boundary	Post Medieval		An early 18th century field boundary.	Bank and two ditches (Hopewell 2010).	
24	97053	0	Oval Feature, Glynllifon	SH4588055678	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Archaeological Feature	Unknown		A small oval feature of unknown date or origin.		
25	97049	0	Pits, Possible, Glynllifon	SH4586655697	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Natural Feature;Pit	Unknown		Possible pits or natural features.		
26	97036	0	Field Boundary, Glynllifon	SH4585255693	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field Boundary	Post Medieval		An early 18th century field boundary.	Bank and two ditches (Hopewell 2010). Beneath 0.43m of topsoil and subsoil a ditch was noted [1104] 5.5m from the east end of the trench. This may represent a field boundary noted on the archive maps. The ditch had a somewhat uneven and variable profile, suggesting a possible hedge line (Evans 2010).	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
27	97046	0	Ditch, Glynlifon	SH4585955758	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Feature	Unknown		A drainage ditch.	<p>Area of noise and oval arrangement of pits? parkland</p> <p>feature. Poss. 18th century could be earlier (Hopewell 2010).</p> <p>Beneath 0.23m of topsoil and 0.13m of subsoil, a drainage ditch [1004] 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep was located within this trench 4.6m from the east end. The fill (1003) consisted of a mid greyish brown clayey silt (Evans 2010).</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
28	97045	0	Field Drains, Glynlifon	SH4580555696	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Ditch	Post Medieval		Two field drains.	<p>Unknown/early 18th century? (Hopewell 2010).</p> <p>Beneath 0.26m of mid grey brown sandy silt topsoil and mid orangey brown sandy silt and gravel subsoil two field drains were noted [503 and 505] cut into the natural</p> <p>sand and gravel [507]. An stone lined one [503], 0.6m wide by 0.1m deep, was filled with a mid greyish brown clayey silt [504] containing small to large rounded and sub angular stones. This may be 19th century or earlier in date, and was cut by a more modern one [505] with a ceramic pipe within a mid orangey brown sandy silt backfill [506], 0.5m wide and deep, which was clearly of 20th century date (Plate 2) (Evans 2010).</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
29	97059	0	Drainage ditches, Glynllifon	SH4581955732	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Drainage Ditch	Unknown		Drainage ditches.	Beneath 0.35m of topsoil and subsoil three linear features were noted, probably drainage ditches. One [603] with very steep sides and a sharp break of slope at the base was approximately 0.5m deep and filled with rocks (Plate 1), and the other two [605] and [607] were shallower (0.25m-0.35m). Ditch [605] was 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep with concave sides and was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay and sand (606). Ditch [607], 1.05m wide and 0.4m deep contained a mid greyish brown silty clay with sand and gravel (608). No dating evidence was obtained from any of these ditches, and they had no stratigraphic relationship with each other but they all appear to be drainage channels, with the stone filled one [603] showing evidence of a significant attempt at field improvement, and this one appears to be the earliest in date (Evans 2010).	
30	97043	0	Ditch, Possible, Glynllifon	SH4578455702	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Ditch	Unknown		A possible ditch of uncertain date.	Unknown/early 18th century? (Hopewell 2010).	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
31	97060	0	Field Drains, Glynllifon	SH4578955718	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field Drain	Unknown		Field drains.	Two field drains were noted in this trench, one was shallow, 0.7m across and 0.15m deep [404] and ran NNE-SSW, and the other stone lined and more SW [406]. A glacial group of sub angular stones and a small tree bole was also noted. These were overlain by 0.15m of topsoil [401] and 0.21m of subsoil [402] (Evans 2010).	
32	97037	0	Field Boundary, Glynllifon	SH4579455727	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field Boundary	Post Medieval		An early 18th century field boundary.	Two ditches encloses former copse (Hopewell 2010).	
33	97058	0	Field Drains, Glynllifon	SH4578855748	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field Drain	Unknown		Field drains.	Beneath 0.13m of topsoil and 0.13m of a mid greyish brown sandy silt subsoil two field drains [703; 0.7m wide and 705; 0.7m wide], 0.7m wide, crossed the trench on a north-south alignment. These field drains contained a mid orangey brown sandy silt with stones placed within the ditches to assist with drainage (Evans 2010).	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
34	97056	0	Tree bole, Glynllifon	SH4581155772	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Pit	Unknown		A tree bole.	Beneath 0.4m of topsoil and subsoil a large tree bole (903) was encountered, up to 5.7m in diameter, probably indicating the presence of a former copse of trees in this area, as shown on the archive maps. Its fill (904) consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt and clay with small to large rounded and sub angular stone inclusions, and a large quantity of organic and root material. The tree bole was located 1.5m from the north north east end of the trench, and cut into a mid orangey brown sandy clay natural glacial deposit (905). The edge of the tree bole had a very irregular profile (Evans 2010).	
35	97057	0	Drainage Ditch, Glynllifon	SH4576255771	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Drainage Ditch	Unknown		A drainage ditch.	Beneath 0.36m of topsoil and subsoil a drainage ditch was encountered [803], 9m from the north end of the trench, cutting into the natural light yellowish brown sandy clay glacial deposit (804) (Evans 2010).	
36	97048	0	Pits, Possible, Glynllifon	SH4573155720	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Natural Feature;Pit	Unknown		Possible pits or natural features.		
37	97038	0	Field Boundary, Possible, Glynllifon	SH4575855695	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field Boundary	Post Medieval		A possible field boundary of early 18th century date.	Single ditch (Hopewell 2010).	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
38	97055	0	Field Drain, Glynllifon	SH4578255644	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Drain	Post Medieval		A post medieval field drain.	<p>The topsoil was extant to a depth of 0.41 a single cut feature was observed cut into the second layer from the</p> <p>top soil layer. The fill was made up of large and medium sized stones to a depth of 0.40m and width of 0.52m,</p> <p>its soil matrix was the same make up as the top soil and it suggest that it was cut from this height.</p> <p>This was followed by a thick deposit of light brown sandy silt with occasional small stone to a depth of 0.42m.</p> <p>Below this was a clear layer of light grey sand silt to a depth of 0.22m, a deposit with a similar make up but</p> <p>with a higher frequency of stone (weather rock) followed for a depth of 1.39m.</p> <p>Interpretation: The feature seems to represent a stone filled field drain of a post medieval date (Jones 2009).</p>	
39	97039	0	Field Boundary, Possible, Glynllifon	SH4579355627	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field Boundary	Post Medieval		A possible field boundary of early 18th century date.	Single ditch and bank (Hopewell 2010).	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
40	97061	0	Field Drain, Glynllifon	SH4578255629	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field Drain	Unknown		Field drain.	A mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil [201] 0.22m deep, overlay a mid orangey brown sandy silt subsoil [202] 0.1m thick, which overlay a glacial deposit of mid orangey brown sandy silt with gravel with small to large stones [203]. A field drain was noted cut into the subsoil [204], which contained a mid orangey brown fill [205] (Evans 2010).	
41	97044	0	Ditch, Possible, Glynllifon	SH4574155647	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Ditch	Unknown		A possible ditch of uncertain date.	Unknown/early 18th century? (Hopewell 2010).	
42	97047	0	Pits, Possible, Glynllifon	SH4572555661	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Natural Feature;Pit	Unknown		Possible pits or natural features.		
43	31006	0	Plantation, Glynllifon	SH45685570	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Plantation	Modern	Landscape		A conifer plantation on the southern edge of the woodland which defines the western edge of the study area. The conifers were most likely planted in the 20th Century, and represent the land management implemented at this time. It is unlikely that the development will affect this feature, although it should be included in a survey prior to development. (Cooke & Kenney 2009) (Cooke, Jones & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
44	64093	0	Fountain pool including iron pipe in Coed y Terrace wood south-west of the Farm	SH4578455481	20503	II		Fountain	Post Medieval		A post medieval fountain pool.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
45	64140	0	Footbridge over Afon Llifon to east of house	SH4581855347	20471	II		Bridge	Post Medieval		A footbridge dated 1826.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
46	25825	0	Weir III, Glynllifon	SH45845534	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Weir					
47	11173	0	Mill Folly Grotto, Glynllifon	SH4589055320	20472	II		Grotto	Post Medieval	Other Structure			HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
48	25826	0	Weir IV, Glynllifon	SH45905533	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Weir					
49	25828	405556	Icehouses, Glynllifon	SH4591155307	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Icehouse		Documents			
50	64100	0	Western Cavern north of the path near main east vista fountain	SH4591755381	20486	II		Cave	Post Medieval		An early 19th century garden feature.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
51	64109	0	Ionic Column on former East Drive	SH4595355405	20499	II		Column	Post Medieval		A 19th century garden feature.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
52	64154	0	Eastern Cavern north of the path near main east vista fountain	SH4596555378	20485	II		Cave	Post Medieval		A garden feature.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
53	64102	0	Fountain at end of east vista	SH4597055353	20476	II		Fountain	Post Medieval		A 19th century garden feature.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
54	64115	0	Cascade at Glynllifon	SH4597255332	20474	II		Cascade	Post Medieval		An early 19th century garden feature.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
55	25827	0	Weir V, Glynllifon	SH45995535	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Weir					
56	11380	0	Pleasure Grounds, Glynllifon	SH46045540	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Pleasure Garden	Post Medieval	Other Structure		Containing ornamental plantings and numerous ornamental garden features. Also buildings, bridges and a complicated water system involving leats, pools, tanks, streams, fountains, waterfalls and a cascade. <1>	
57	64166	0	Stone Footbridge to north-east of the Fountain at the end of the vista	SH4608855438	20475	II		Footbridge	Post Medieval		A post medieval bridge.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
58	25829	0	Weir VI, Glynllifon	SH46095545	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Weir					
59	11189	0	Pandy and Leats, Glynllifon	SH46185535	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Fulling Mill	Post Medieval	Building - Ruined		Remains of a Pandy (fulling mill) with leats/tailrace as marked on the 1751 estate map. <1> In Gwern y Felin but this NGR is probably wrong. (Evans and Burnett, 2012)	
60	64131	0	Iron Footbridge over Afon Llifon	SH4615255535	20477	II		Bridge	Post Medieval		A footbridge dated 1840.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
61	64163	0	Pair of Stone Bridges beside Iron Bridge and below Hermitage	SH4616855538	20500	II		Bridge	Post Medieval		A pair of post medieval bridges.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
62	64111	0	Hermitage	SH4620555533	20480	II		Folly	Post Medieval		An early 19th century folly.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
63	64136	0	Rubble Footbridge below the Hermitage	SH4621455520	20479	II		Footbridge	Post Medieval		A post medieval bridge.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
64	64146	0	Rubble Footbridge uphill from Hermitage	SH4625455524	20501	II		Footbridge	Post Medieval		A post medieval bridge.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
65	25830	0	Two Footbridges, Glynllifon	SH46195565	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Footbridges					
66	64161	0	Cave on south-east side of Afon Llifon approximately 190m south-west of the bridge over East Drive	SH4625055796	20484	II		Cave	Post Medieval		An early 19th century garden feature.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
67	64135	0	Rubble Footbridge between Iron footbridge and Cave	SH4626155809	20502	II		Footbridge	Post Medieval		A post medieval bridge.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
68	64130	0	Iron Footbridge approximately 150m south-west of the high bridge over the East Drive	SH4626455843	20481	II		Bridge	Post Medieval		A footbridge dated 1840.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
69	64175	0	Stone Bridge carrying East Drive over Afon Llifon immediately north of one of the iron footbridges	SH4628755862	20482	II		Bridge	Post Medieval		A post medieval bridge.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
70	25824	0	Old Quarry, Glynllifon	SH46335594	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Quarry					
71	25831	0	Footbridge II, Glynllifon	SH46355592	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Footbridge					
72	64122	0	High Bridge carrying road over East Drive and Afon Llifon	SH4637055942	20483	II		Bridge	Post Medieval		A 19th century bridge.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
73	31013	0	Small Quarry, Glynllifon	SH4574855836	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Quarry	Post Medieval	Earthwork		A quarry is excavated into the natural escarpment to the west of the study area, and is approximately 20m in height. The quarry is depicted on the first (1889), second (1900) and third (1918) edition county series OS maps, and is labelled as old quarry on all three. The feature is probably of a post-medieval date, but there is a possibility it is earlier in origin, and despite not being depicted on earlier cartographical sources, could well have been considered too insignificant to include. The quarry is outside of the study area, and should not be affected by the proposed works. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
74	25834	0	Quarry, Glynllifon	SH4576955880	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Quarry	Post Medieval			<p>Quarry marked on the OS 1st edition map of 1889. (Flook 2007)</p> <p>A quarry approximately 12m in height is excavated into the natural escarpment to the west of the development area. The quarry runs approximately 10m into the hillside. This feature is depicted on the first (1889), second (1900) and third (1918) edition county series OS maps, and is labelled as old quarry on all three. None of the earlier estate or tithe maps depicts the quarry, although it may have been viewed as being too insignificant to record. Indeed, it is likely that the quarry is of a post-medieval origin, however the possibility of a much earlier date is possible and therefore the feature should be avoided. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
75	31008	0	Drain, Glynllifon	SH4578855898	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Drain	Post Medieval	Earthwork		<p>A cut drain with stone built edges runs west to east and disappears into the development area. The drain is 0.7m wide, 0.5m deep and has sides constructed of compacted medium sized cobbles. Undoubtedly this feature is a field drain, intended to serve the development area and is probably of a post-medieval date. The feature is not depicted on any maps, but this is hardly surprising as it would have been considered too insignificant to have been included. The effect of the proposed development upon the drain is unknown, as the degree to which the feature runs beneath the study area is also unknown. It is recommended that a watching brief take place during</p> <p>groundworks and if necessary a basic record of the feature be taken. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
76	31012	0	Trackway, Glynllifon	SH4577455961	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Trackway	Post Medieval	Earthwork		A revetted trackway is terraced into the hillside running northwest to southeast across the southern edge of the quarry (feature 6). The trackway is depicted on the first (1889), second (1900) and third (1918) edition county series OS maps but is not represented on any earlier estate or tithe maps. It is not clear whether the track was constructed as access to the quarry, or was created once the quarry went out of use as an ornamental path. Indeed, it is certainly possible that the track was utilised for both these reasons. The track dissipates upon reaching the edge of the study area and is not depicted as crossing the area on any of the cartographical sources, however it may well have done and evidence of it should be watched for during groundworks, although it seems likely that ploughing in the study area will have destroyed any trace. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
77	31011	0	Quarry, Glynllifon	SH4579055987	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Quarry	Post Medieval	Earthwork		A quarry is excavated into the natural escarpment, with its dimensions being difficult to ascertain. The feature is depicted on the first (1889), second (1900) and third (1918) edition county series OS maps, and is labelled as quarry. The fact that this feature is not labelled as old quarry which is the case with feature 2 and feature 8, suggests it was excavated at a later date to them, and probably dates to the 19th Century. The quarry was almost certainly excavated for practical purposes, however the presence of the footbridge (feature 5) and the revetted trackway (feature 7) around the limits of this feature, suggests it may have been incorporated into the ornamental garden design once it had gone out of use. The quarry is outside of the development area and should be avoided. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
78	31010	0	Stone Bridge, Glynllifon	SH4576755994	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Bridge	Post Medieval	Other Structure		A stone built bridge with arch spans the base of the quarry (feature 2, PRN 25834) to the west of the development area. It appears that the bridge was intended to allow the drainage of water from the quarry, and is in a good state of preservation. The bridge is not depicted on any maps but is certainly of a post medieval date, probably 18th or early 19th Century. The bridge is outside of the study area and should not be affected by the proposed development. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
79	31009	0	Boat House, Glynllifon	SH4575456030	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Boat House	Post Medieval	Building		A small building constructed of red-brick but with stone elements lies to the west of the development area, immediately next to a small lake. The building has a slate roof which is in disrepair, but still retains its windows and frames. The building is depicted on the third edition county series OS map (1918) and is labelled as a boat house. When the 1900 and 1918 edition OS maps are compared, it can be seen that a vast majority of the land to the west of the study area was reclaimed from a large lake, and it appears that this building was constructed at this time. The feature is outside the study area and should not be affected by the development. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
80	24118	0	Agricultural Medal, Findspot, Glynllifon	SH459561	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Findspot	Post Medieval			<p>1898 medal awarded for the Best Animal in Agricultural Horse Section by the Caernarfonshire Agricultural Society, which was founded in 1897.</p> <p>Found by metal detector in the summer of c. 2005 and reported by the finder 2007. Agreed with HER that image and verbal description would be satisfactory for HER records. (Steele 2007)</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
81	17823	0	Roman Road, Proposed, Segontium to Nefyn	SH4550355922	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Road	Roman			<p>There is little doubt that an early road ran from Caernarfon to Aberdaron serving pilgrims travelling to Bardsey Island. Parts of this were then adopted by the Caernarvonshire Turnpike Trust. The straight parts of the present road near Aberdesach follow this route.</p> <p>Waddelove (1999, 247-277) notes that these straight stretches of road have the look of Roman surveying and goes on to trace further features along this alignment. He then traces the road over Bwlch yr Eifl. This part of the proposed route was assessed as part of the current project (PRNs 17815-6).</p> <p>The narrow green terrace described by Waddelove is about 2m wide and rather meandering. There are stone built culverts in places but it lacks any Roman features. The lower track traced by Waddelove that crosses a stream and shows indications of a made up crossing with stone abutments (Plate XI) is nothing more than a 1m wide sheep-track and the abutments are merely paces where the track has eroded down to the stony subsoil. It is clear that this route</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
82	64176	0	North Lodge	SH4576256196	22446	II		Lodge	Post Medieval		A mid 19th century lodge.		
83	56962	0	Pond, E of Hen Efail	SH4566256170	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Pond	Post Medieval			Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	
84	64123	0	Cottage/outbuilding at Tan-y-groeslon	SH4566356209	22426	II		Cottage	Post Medieval		A cottage shown on the 1840 Tithe Map.		
85	64097	303832	Tan-y-groeslon	SH4566956223	22424	II		House	Post Medieval		A farmhouse built between 1860 and 1870.		
86	64134	0	Nos.3 & 4 Ffrwd	SH4562256155	22425	II		House	Post Medieval		A post medieval cottage.		
87	0	6918	BWLAN WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHAPEL, LLANDWROG	SH45635637	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Chapel	Post Medieval	Building			
88	5530	302391	Enclosure, Bwlan Farm, NE of Llandwrog	SH45485632	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Enclosure	Prehistoric	Earthwork		A small circular earthwork clearly visible on APs may possibly be the 'Bedd Gwernan: Remains, 1/4 mile N of Llandwrog Church' mentioned by Jones (<2>). A circular enclosure 28m in diameter on low-lying ground is formed by a shallow ditch 34m in diameter, 0.2-0.3m deep. A possible original entrance is visible in the E with a modern break in the N. It appears to be a pastoral enclosure rather than sepulchral. <1>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
89	15735	0	Arfon Plateau, Landscape	SH4590156371	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Landscape	Multiperiod	Landscape		Historic background: the rolling landscape of the Arfon plateau is made up of largely improved pasture, most of which was formerly Vaynol land. The pattern of substantial nineteenth-century farmhouses and outbuildings is typical of the estate. Relict prehistoric settlements (hut groups and small forts) are dotted across the landscape, usually in the corners of fields, and some fields display a curvilinear pattern characteristic of this period. Key historic landscape characteristics: lowland plain, some relict archaeology. (Gwyn and Thompson, 2001).	
90	56972	0	Building, W of Glyn-irwch	SH4591656529	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Building	Post Medieval			Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	
91	56971	0	Glyn-irwch Farmstead, Glyn-irwch, SE of Cae-ffridd	SH4596756533	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Farmstead	Post Medieval			Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	
92	56973	0	Enclosure, E of Glyn-irwch	SH4608856569	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Enclosure	Post Medieval			Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	
93	64145	301955	Nos. 1 & 2 Penrallt	SH4656756170	22433	II		House	Post Medieval		Cottages dating to the 1870s.		
94	64133	0	Washouses to Nos. 1 & 2 Penrallt	SH4655856181	22438	II		House	Post Medieval		A wash house.		
95	64155	0	East Lodge	SH4665456097	22445	II		Lodge	Post Medieval		A post medieval lodge.		
96	64116	301426	No.1 (Sea View)	SH4515756137	22420	II		House	Post Medieval		A post medieval house.		

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
97	64113	301428	No.3	SH4515356128	22422	II		House	Post Medieval		A post medieval house.		
98	64105	301427	No.2 (Tir Iarll)	SH4514856120	22421	II		House	Post Medieval		A post medieval house.		
99	64120	304816	Vestry Cottage & Former Vestry	SH4514056105	22423	II		House	Post Medieval		A post medieval cottage.		
100	64117	32595	Horse Drinking Trough	SH4512256112	22428	II		Trough	Post Medieval		A 19th century drinking trough.	A 19th century drinking trough.	
101	68977	26353	No. 5 The Crescent, Llandwrog	SH4511556112	3778	II		House	Post Medieval	Building	A mid 19th century house.	Mid 19th century, advanced side wings. Built on curve. Rubble. Thin slate roof. Recessed wood mullions, small panes. <1>	
102	68976	26353	No. 4 The Crescent, Llandwrog	SH4510756112	3777	II		House	Post Medieval	Building	A mid 19th century house.	Mid 19th century, advanced side wings. Built on curve. Rubble. Thin slate roof. Recessed wood mullions, small panes. <1>	
103	68975	26353	No. 3 The Crescent, Llandwrog	SH4510256109	3776	II		House	Post Medieval	Building	A mid 19th century house.	Mid 19th century, advanced side wings. Built on curve. Rubble. Thin slate roof. Recessed wood mullions, small panes. <1>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
104	15704	401152	Llandwrog Landscape, Llandwrog	SH451561	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 5			Landscape	Multiperiod	Landscape		Historic background: a gentry-sponsored estate village, dominated by its large Victorian church, built on the site of an early Christian foundation. The Ty'n Llan (harp) Hotel appears to date from the early nineteenth century, and follows the distinctive local hotel pattern, also exemplified on a much larger scale at the Oakley arms, Maentwrog, of a main range from which three parallel ranges extend towards the street. The row of Tai Unicorn on the road from Llandwrog to the main Caernarfon to Pwllheli road are believed to have been constructed in the early nineteenth-century, possibly after the second Lord Newborough assumed his majority in 1823, but the most other buildings, including the large Kennedy-designed church of 1860, are later. Key historic landscape characteristics: planned settlement, with distinctive Tai Unicorn and cottage ornee styles. (Gwyn and Thompson, 2001).	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
105	68974	26353	No. 2 The Crescent, Llandwrog	SH4509456104	3775	II		House	Post Medieval	Building	A mid 19th century house.	Mid 19th century, advanced side wings. Built on curve. Rubble. Thin slate roof. Recessed wood mullions, small panes. <1>	
106	12097	404759	No. 1 The Crescent, Llandwrog	SH4508956097	3774	II		House	Post Medieval	Building	Grade II Listed House in Llandwrog. Listed as a striking piece of estate village.	Mid 19th century, advanced side wings. Built on curve. Rubble. Thin slate roof. Recessed wood mullions, small panes	
107	68978	26263	No. 2 Church Cottage, Llandwrog	SH4507956090	3773	II		Cottage	Post Medieval	Building	A cottage built in 1850.	19th century, 2 storey. Advanced wing each side. Rubble Recessed wood mullions. Glazing bars. thin slate roof. Projecting faves. <1>	
108	12043	26263	No. 1 Church Cottage, Llandwrog	SH4507556081	3772	II		Cottage	Post Medieval	Building	Grade II Listed Cottage built in 1850 with extensive C20 additions. Listed for their important part in the Victorian Estate Village.	19th century, 2 storey. Advanced wing each side. Rubble Recessed wood mullions. Glazing bars. thin slate roof. Projecting faves. <1>	
109	64165	0	Lych-gate and churchyard wall at the Church of St Twrog	SH4509056071	22418	II*		Lych Gate	Post Medieval		A post medieval lych gate and churchyard wall.		
110	64151	0	Sundial at the Church of St Twrog	SH4509256077	22416	II		Sundial	Post Medieval		A 18th century sundial.		

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
111	6966	301810	St. Twrog's Church, Llandwrog	SH4512256077	22417	II*		Church	Post Medieval	Building	<p>Llandwrog parish church is dedicated to St Twrog and located in the diocese of Bangor. The present church was constructed between 1858 and 1864 on the site of the medieval church it replaced.</p> <p>The stone-walled churchyard is curvilinear in form and is</p>	<p>The site of a medieval church of nave and chancel with double transepts on both sides. It was demolished in 1858 when a new church designed by Henry Kennedy was built. There would appear to be little left in the way of archaeological potential outside the modern church. Some 18th century memorials and a font of 1703 remain from the earlier church.</p> <p>The churchyard is curvilinear in form with a stone-walled boundary. It is raised up to 1m above the surrounding ground levels. A linear wall bounds the road on the south side where the churchyard has been encroached. A road curves around the west and north-west sides. The south-east side has been encroached by property boundaries. There are outbuildings on the north side of the churchyard. There is a brick lych gate of the 19th century on the south side. The churchyard was used for burial until recently. The circumference of the churchyard was given as 143 yards in 1729 and 1776 (NLW LLANFAIR AND BRYNODOL P692. NLW</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
112	97577	0	Pigsty, TyGÇÖn Llan	SH4507756047	LLANDWROG			Pigsty	Post Medieval		Former pigsty at the rear of TyGÇÖn Llan.	The pigsty was in a dilapidated state, with no roof, although structural features, internal subdivisions and flooring were present. The pigsty comprised four rooms of differing size, with troughs still present in two rooms. The flooring surfaces were mostly cobblestones and the differing styles of construction and appearance were noted during the watching brief. Concrete and tiled flooring were present in one of the rooms instead of cobblestones, but this room didn't include a trial pit and it couldn't be determined if these floor surfaces sealed or replaced an earlier surface. The trial pits were all located within rooms with cobbled flooring and the watching brief confirmed that the cobblestones were set into a bedding layer atop a thicker foundation layer. At the western end of the site, the foundation layer sealed made ground that had been used to create a level surface; the road outside the pigsty was at a lower level, giving some indication as to the change in levels and the depth of the made ground. At the eastern end, the foundation layer	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
113	12201	26595	Harp Inn, Llandwrog	SH4509056050	3685	II		Building	Post Medieval	Building		Early 19th Century. Some earlier work. 2-storey released centre. Splayed wings. Stone. Slate roof. Eaves soffit. Recessed sashes. Loggia with cast iron columns. <1>	
114	11990	26170	Cae'r Eglwys, Llandwrog	SH4513356047	3779	II		Building	Post Medieval	Building		1744 Remodelled. 2 storey. stone cottage. Remened thin slate roof. pointed Ent: Arch large slate limtels. Rear shop assition. <1>	
115	12646	32221	Llandwrog, Water Trough	SH4512056031	22427	II		Conduit	Medieval	Other Structure		Mid 19th century stone water trough flanked by pilasters with cornice and pediment. <1>	
116	11450	16810	Rose Cottage, Llandwrog	SH4513556027	3780	II		Building	Post Medieval	Building		1835. 1 storey. Rubble. Low pitch thin slate roof. Coped end gables. Wood mullion transomed casements. Entrance date stone. <1>	
117	80266	0	No. 3, Tai'r Ysgol, Llandwrog	SH4511556020	3783	II		Cottage	Post Medieval		A grade II listed cottage.		
118	0	16830	1-3 SCHOOL COTTAGES, LLANDWROG	SH4511756013	LLANDWROG			Estate Cottage	Post Medieval	Documents			
119	80265	0	No. 2, Tai'r Ysgol, Llandwrog	SH4511756014	3782	II		Cottage	Post Medieval		A grade II listed cottage.		
120	11463	0	No. 1, Tai'r Ysgol, Llandwrog	SH4511756006	3781	II		Building	Post Medieval	Building		19th Century. Early to mid. 2 storey. Uncoursed rubble. Thin slate roof. Gabled advanced centre. Wood mullion transom casements (RC Buildings Records).	
121	64096	301410	Ysgol Llandwrog	SH4517056030	22406	II		House	Post Medieval		A school built in the 1850s.		

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122	62489	0	Llandwrog, Conservation Area	SH4520256006	LLANDWROG			Landscape	Multiperiod		Llandwrog - designated a Conservation Area by Gwynedd Council		
123	64126	0	Cemetery Walls and Gates, Llandwrog	SH4520156002	22408	II		Wall	Post Medieval		Mid 19th century walls and gates		
124	68973	26173	6 Caer Llwyn Cottages, Llandwrog	SH4513155920	3789	II		Cottage	Post Medieval	Building	A cottage built in the 1830s.	19th century, possibly 1 storey and loft. 2 advanced portions. Rubble masonry, low pitch fairy thin roof. 3 wood mullion transery casements. <1>	
125	68972	26173	5 Caer Llwyn Cottages, Llandwrog	SH4513355910	3788	II		Cottage	Post Medieval	Building	A cottage built in the 1830s.	19th century, possibly 1 storey and loft. 2 advanced portions. Rubble masonry, low pitch fairy thin roof. 3 wood mullion transery casements. <1>	
126	68971	26173	4 Caer Llwyn Cottages, Llandwrog	SH4513455902	3787	II		Cottage	Post Medieval	Building	A cottage built in the 1830s.	19th century, possibly 1 storey and loft. 2 advanced portions. Rubble masonry, low pitch fairy thin roof. 3 wood mullion transery casements. <1>	
127	68970	26173	3 Caer Llwyn Cottages, Llandwrog	SH4513455893	3786	II		Cottage	Post Medieval	Building	A cottage shown on the 1840 Tithe map.	19th century, possibly 1 storey and loft. 2 advanced portions. Rubble masonry, low pitch fairy thin roof. 3 wood mullion transery casements. <1>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
128	68969	26173	2 Caer Llwyn Cottages, Llandwrog	SH4513555886	3785	II		Cottage	Post Medieval	Building	A cottage shown on the 1840 Tithe map.	19th century, possibly 1 storey and loft. 2 advanced portions. Rubble masonry, low pitch fairy thin roof. 3 wood mullion transery casements. <1>	
129	11991	26173	1 Caer Llwyn Cottages, Llandwrog	SH4513655875	3784	II		Cottage	Post Medieval	Building	A Grade II Listed Cottage. An early example of estate rural housing. An important part of the estate village.	19th century, possibly 1 storey and loft. 2 advanced portions. Rubble masonry, low pitch fairy thin roof. 3 wood mullion transery casements. <1>	
130	96633	0	Various Objects, Findspot, Llandwrog	SH4502055814	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Findspot	Post Medieval		A collection of post medieval - modern finds.		
131	0	409101	LLANDWROG, DEFENDED ENCLOSURE	SH450558	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Defended Enclosure	Prehistoric	Earthwork			
132	64107	404152	Ty Rardd	SH4537655553	20461	II		House	Post Medieval		A post medieval house.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
133	64099	0	Western pair of walled former Kitchen Gardens at Glynllifon	SH4548455521	20458	II		Kitchen Garden	Post Medieval		A 19th century pair of kitchen gardens.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
134	12577	31381	Workshops, Parc Glynllifon	SH4546955447	20459	II		Workshop	Post Medieval				HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
135	64157	0	Engine House and Chimney adjoining Workshops	SH4547255449	20460	II		Engine House	Post Medieval		A post medieval engine house and chimney.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
136	5499	0	Former Gas Works and Smithy, Parc Glynllifon	SH4549555445	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Gas Works	Post Medieval	Building		Report on investigation of gasworks. <1> Brief note about investigation of gasworks. <2>	
137	64137	0	Machinery Workshops to north-west of Stables at Glynllifon	SH4552855426	20456	II		Workshop	Post Medieval		A post medieval workshop.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
138	64094	0	Gardener's Cottage and attached archway to south of Kitchen Gardens	SH4555955437	20455	II		House	Post Medieval		A post medieval cottage.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
139	64160	0	Eastern Walled Kitchen Garden	SH4555855426	20457	II		Wall	Post Medieval		An early 19th century walled garden.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
140	64177	0	Palm House including former Eagle House	SH4556755418	20454	II		House	Post Medieval		A post medieval house.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
141	64124	0	Inner arched entrance to courtyard between Palm House and Workshops	SH4555555407	20453	II		Arch	Post Medieval		A post medieval arched entrance.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
142	64171	0	L-shaped screen wall adjoining stables and workshops at west end of service drive to kitchen court	SH4556155400	20448	II		Wall	Post Medieval		A mid 19th century screen wall.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
143	64139	0	Footbridge over service drive to west of Glynllifon House	SH4558655391	20450	II		Bridge	Post Medieval		A footbridge dated 1840.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
144	64178	0	Rubble-walled trackway to north of service drive to west of Glynllifon House	SH4559155402	20452	II		Trackway	Post Medieval		A probable mid 19th century trackway.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
145	64174	0	Rubble-walled rear service drive to west of Glynllifon House	SH4559555385	20449	II		Drive	Post Medieval		A post medieval drive.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
146	12576	31380	Glynllifon Courtyard, Stables	SH4556255359	20447	II*		Stable	Post Medieval		A post medieval stable.	<p>From 4-4-2017 until 13-9-2019 this site was also recorded as PRN12576.</p> <p>1849, building of 2 storeys, rectangular courtyard, domed cupola on ionic columns, weather vane, recessed sashes, glazing bars.</p>	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
147	64127	0	Fountain Pool to east of Stable Courtyard	SH4561355361	20451	II		Fountain	Post Medieval		A mid 19th century fountain.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
148	64091	0	Fountain near south-west corner of Glynllifon House	SH4563255368	20498	II		Fountain	Post Medieval		A post medieval fountain.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
149	64164	0	Sluice, two sluice houses and linking footbridge adjacent to Children's Mill	SH4558755329	20441	II		Sluice	Post Medieval		Mid 19th century sluice, sluice houses and linking footbridge.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
150	64132	0	Children's Mill or Boat House	SH4558855311	20440	II		Boat House	Post Medieval		A 19th century house.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
151	64103	23774	Bridge over Afon Llifon to south of Glynllifon House	SH4564955327	20438	II		Bridge	Post Medieval		A bridge over the Afon Llifon.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
152	64106	23774	Bridge over Afon Llifon to south-east of Glynllifon House	SH4571455314	3790	II		Bridge	Post Medieval		A bridge over the Afon Llifon.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
153	1436	26526	Plas Glynlifon, Llandwrog	SH45685538	3684	I		House	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	<p>Glynlifon lies towards the west coast of Gwynedd in a 19th-century park. The house is listed grade I and other features in the park are also listed: the stables, entrance arch and two lodges and Fort Williamsburg are grade II* while there are many oth</p>	<p>Glynlifon lies towards the west coast of Gwynedd in a 19th-century park. The house is listed grade I and other features in the park are also listed: the stables, entrance arch and two lodges and Fort Williamsburg are grade II* while there are many other features in the extensive park that are grade II such as the unfinished mausoleum and the Mill Folly Grotto.</p> <p>The current classical stone house is three storeys high and was extended to the west in 1890. It has a main entrance to the south with an arcaded porch. It was built in 1836-48 to replace an earlier house which burnt down. This older house, however, was not the first on this site and records can trace buildings here back to 1600.</p> <p>The extensive walled 18th- and 19th-century demesne contains parkland and a pleasure ground along the Afon Llifon which reveal extensive landscaping, woodland, planting and decorative features including fountains and intricate water</p>	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
154	64110	0	Fountain Pool adjacent to east side of house	SH4572255379	20439	II		Fountain	Post Medieval		A 19th century garden feature.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
155	5769	0	Axe-hammer, Findspot, Nr. Glynllifon	SH457554	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Findspot	Prehistoric	Find Only			
156	64170	0	Sundial to rear of Glynllifon House	SH4570355417	20463	II		Sundial	Post Medieval		A 19th century sundial.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
157	64173	0	Stone-walled leat adjoining north-east side of Watermill at Glynllifon	SH4551855295	20444	II		Leat	Post Medieval		A leat.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
158	64125	406301	Watermill, Melin Glanyrafon	SH4551255312	20443	II		Water Mill	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	A 19th century watermill.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
159	30330	0	Stone Bridge E of Watermill, Glynllifon	SH4551355335	20442	II		Bridge	Post Medieval	Other Structure		19th century. Twin bridges. Each with brick lined arches. Faced ashlar. Moulded parapets. Quasi Gothic style with buttresses. Afon Llifon. (RCAHMW, Undated)	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
160	30482	0	Part of Afon Llifon, Glynllifon	SH45495532	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Watercourse	Post Medieval	Landscape		SH 45511 55334 to SH 45403 55230. The mill is shown on the 1828 estate map but not on the 1824 map so must have been built between these dates. It is probable that this section of the river was canalised when the mill was built, certainly it seems to follow a more natural course on the 18th century maps. It was not possible to inspect the bank sides closely due to vegetation but where these could be seen the bank seemed not to be significantly reinforced and the canalisation has been achieved mainly by digging a deeper channel into the natural clay. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
161	30481	0	Stone Bridge W of Watermill, Glynllifon	SH4548455307	20445	II		Bridge	Post Medieval	Other Structure		Small low arched coursed stone bridge with parapets and dressed stone coping. End piers are capped by massive slate slabs. Voussoirs and regulating course to arch (from listed building record). This stone-built bridge leading into the mill yard does not appear on the maps until the third edition OS map dated 1918 (figure 10). It is listed because of its group value as part of the estate. The bridge is marked as being outside of the development area. If work is required it will need listed building consent (see appendix III). (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10
162	64101	403747	Hay-barn to south of Watermill	SH4548355265	20446	II		Hay Barn	Post Medieval		A mid to late 19th century barn shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
163	30483	0	Footbridge, Glynllifon	SH4545455273	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Footbridge	Post Medieval	Other Structure		<p>A foot bridge is marked in this location on the first and second edition OS maps (1889 and 1900) (figures 8 and 9). It was not possible to check for remains of this on the ground due to vegetation cover and it is likely that little survives.</p> <p>A weir is marked near this location on the modern map but this is not shown on the historic maps. It seems likely that the development will not impact on this area but if work is necessary here and the area is cleared remains of the bridge should be checked for and recorded. The weir should also be investigated and recorded if it is to be impacted by the works and there is evidence that it is of a 19th century date. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
164	5529	0	Standing Stone (Possible), Glynllifon Park	SH45445530	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Rubbing Stone; Standing Stone	Post Medieval; Prehistoric	Other Structure		<p>Standing stone upwards of 1m high in field near house. Probably a rubbing stone. <1></p> <p>Another 'stone' is marked to the NE near buildings, but nothing is known about this. <2></p> <p>This standing stone is a large rounded glacial boulder about 1.2m high set securely in the ground on one end. The top is rather pointed and is polished by rubbing. The wear does not seem to be consistent with cattle rubbing, as this would be expected down the sides, but cattle have been kept in the field and may have caused the wear. Lichen growth on the stone is fairly sparse. It is not marked on any of the County Series OS maps unlike other prehistoric standing stones in the vicinity, and the boulder is of a type that can be found in the local glacial boulder clays. It is notable that a covered reservoir is marked nearby on the modern map and such stones would be expected to be encountered while digging out the reservoir. The evidence therefore suggests that this</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
165	30491	0	Drainage Channel, Glynllifon	SH4537255346	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Drainage Channel	Unknown	Earthwork		SH 45372 55346 to SH 45380 55330. This is another drainage channel running north-north-west to south-south-east down the slope of the river terrace to join feature 11. This seems still to drain water as it appears to be the cause of the water-logging. This may be a recent land drain but it is not clear why this should be needed under the present agricultural regime and it seems to be causing drainage problems by concentrating water. This suggests that it was created when the use of this field was quite different to present and it was part of a working drainage system. This feature should be included in the topographic survey. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	
166	30494	0	Bettws, Former Site Of, Glynllifon	SH4528055418	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		House	Post Medieval	Document		The 1751 map (figure 3) shows a house named as Bettws in approximately this location. The name suggests that this may have been the site of a medieval chapel or oratory but this is not certain. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
167	30493	0	Lodge, Former Site Of, Glynllifon	SH4526855381	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Gate Lodge	Post Medieval	Document		The 1790 map (figure 4) shows a lodge or gate way with a double structure at approximately this location. This seems to have been built around this date and to have been replaced by the present Grand Lodge. There was also a cowshed and yard related to the Bettws house on the same site. The old road before being straightened and moved slightly to the west would have run through this general area. It is possible that some traces of these structures survive at the edge of the development area and these should be watched for and recorded if found during groundworks. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
168	12575	31379	Glynllifon, Entrance Arch and Lodge	SH4523055380	20478	II*		Gate Lodge	Post Medieval	Building		<p>Archway dated 1900, surmounted by lion and flanking eagles; 2 storey lodges, recessed sashes, ornamental iron gates. <1></p> <p>The listed building register describes the Grand Lodge as a Dramatic arched entrance flanked by a pair of arcaded classical lodges. The arched entrance is in the manner of a 'Triumphal Arch' and is composed of a tall vehicular arch flanked by two lower arched pedestrian gateways. Each has keystones and their impost bands carry pilasters rising to a plain frieze and cornice. Beneath the impost bands are stuccoed wreaths and panelled dies. Over the smaller gateways are blind rectangular panels and the cornice is surmounted by eagles to the corners and a lion to centre (facing south). The iron gates have finials, lock bars with rosette bosses and quatrefoil dog bars.</p> <p>The map evidence and stylistic details suggest a 19th century date, probably the late 1840s, for the construction of the</p>	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
169	30486	0	Curved Driveway, Glynllifon	SH45245535	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Drive	Post Medieval	Earthwork		<p>SH 45352 55133 to SH 45267 55354. A curving driveway crosses through the development area near its northern limit. This crosses the bridge (feature 6) and curves to the north-west, running to just behind the Grand Lodge. Along much of this route the drive runs along a raised embankment up to about 1.7m high. The top of the embankment is about 4m wide and remains of a roughly metalled surface can be seen through the grass. Towards its northern end the drive crosses a natural scarp, probably a river terrace and on top of this the drive is only defined by low scarps and is barely visible at its northern end.</p> <p>There is no drive in this area on the 1824 map but the 1828 plan shows the curving drive in its current layout and it is also depicted on the 1849 tithe map (figure 7).</p> <p>It is recommended that this feature is retained in the new development to maintain some of the character of this part of the park. If the development is</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
170	30495	0	Mature Trees, Glynllifon	SH45295530	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Tree	Post Medieval	Landscape		There are several mature trees within the development area. Most are concentrated in the area between feature 08 and the new fence line crossing the area, but there are occasional trees outside this area. A weeping ash stands next to the bridge (feature 6) and there is a stump immediately to the south. The 1889 OS map shows a group of trees planted around the bridge. By 1900 these were reduced to four and by 1918 to the single tree surviving today. Occasional oak trees are scattered over the open park land and some new trees have recently been planted. The land near the river is shown as sparsely covered in trees on the 1751 map and some of the isolated trees might have survived since that date. The denser group of trees, mostly oak but with occasional ash and sycamore, are the remains of a more densely wooded land parcel that existed in the 18th century and survived in progressively more fragmentary forms through until the 1940s. Since then the density of the trees have further reduced and they now appear more like parkland rather	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
171	30490	0	Drainage Channel, Glynllifon	SH4534455297	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Drainage Channel	Unknown	Earthwork		SH 45344 55297 to SH 45400 55342. A fairly straight channel runs south-west to north-east for over 70m. It is about 3m wide and 0.5m deep at the south-west end but broadens out at the north-east end to about 10m wide. The channel appears to have been for drainage and at its north-eastern end it is still very boggy. It is noticeable that the channel is aligned on the possible pond and could have received water draining from the pond if this exited through a pipe or sluice. This feature should be included in a topographic survey and may require an evaluation trench to investigate it. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
172	30492	0	Channel, Glynllifon	SH4536155288	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Water Channel	Unknown	Earthwork		SH 45361 55288 to SH 45398 55238. A broad shallow channel runs roughly north-west to south-east across the south-eastern half of the development area. It is up to about 5m wide and boggy in the bottom, with traces of a bank on the south-western side. Its course is sinuous and it starts near feature 10 and ends cut by the present river channel. Where the river cuts it cattle poaching of the ground reveals grey alluvial deposits within the channel and yellowish clay outside. This could be a former stream that used to run into the river, or it might be a much earlier feature and represent a fluvio-glacial channel through the boulder clay. However, it is also possible that it is related to the features to the east of the possible pond. Further work is necessary before the date and function of this feature can be determined. It should be included in the topographic survey and investigated by an evaluation trench. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
173	30424	0	Path, Possible, Glynllifon	SH4534355279	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Path	Unknown	Earthwork		SH 45343 55279 to SH 45357 55283. A narrow very flat feature c.12m long and 0.8m wide runs east-north-east to west-south-west. It is defined on both sides by shallow ditches 0.7m wide. The feature, as well as having a much flatter surface than the rest of the field, has several stones protruding from the grass, not seen elsewhere in the field and other stones can be detected by prodding. This feature does superficially resemble a deep vehicle rut, of which there are several in the field, but the ruts are 1.2m between the tyre tracks, so this feature is much narrower than at least recent vehicles that have used the field. Also the flat surface and presence of stones suggests a built feature such as a pathway. This could be interpreted as running towards the possible pond and there are numerous scarps in this area that have not been individually itemised in this catalogue. A thorough topographic survey is likely to identify many more features that may make the area more understandable. An evaluation trench across this feature is also	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
174	30484	0	Weir, Glynllifon	SH4540355229	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Weir	Post Medieval	Other Structure		<p>There is a weir at this location formed of un-worked boulders placed in a line across the river. This has raised the river level slightly upstream. This weir is not marked on the historic maps but may have been considered too insignificant to include. Its style makes it more likely to be 19th than 20th century and its relationship to the canalised part of the river makes it likely to form part of this canalisation. It is unlikely to be disturbed by the development, however if it is to be disturbed by the works then it should receive basic recording.</p> <p>Downstream from this weir the river has gently sloping banks and follows a more natural line. If it is necessary to alter this section of the river basic recording should also be carried out in advance of works. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
175	30488	0	Pond, Possible, Glynllifon	SH4530155234	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Pond	Unknown	Earthwork		<p>A well-defined oval hollow lies up against the river terrace scarp. This is about 50m long and 20m wide and is defined by scarps up to 2m high, although the scarps are lower on the south-eastern side. Round the southwestern and south-eastern sides the hollow is defined by a broad bank. The base of the hollow is particularly flat and its form seems very regular. It may be possible that this is a natural feature in the fluvio-glacial gravels but its regular shape and the regular bank forming it make it appear to be a man-made feature, most probably a pond. Most of the existing trees are on the bank and sides around the hollow but one large oak grows on the edge of the base of the hollow. This suggests the feature pre-dates the trees, which might have been deliberately planted around it. Some of these oaks are several hundred years old. This feature is not shown on any of the historical maps, which either means that it is not a pond, that it is older than the maps, or that the maps do not indicate ponds. Neither of the 18th century maps</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
176	31001	0	Paddocks, Glynllifon	SH4517955288	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Paddock	Modern	Landscape		There are three paddocks to the immediate west of the development area. They measure approximately 30m x 20m and are depicted on the present day Ordnance Survey map, along with a fourth paddock of similar dimensions to the immediate south, although no longer in existence. These paddocks are defined by a modern fence and are not represented on the 1970-80s Ordnance Survey map, suggesting they are of recent date. The paddocks hold little archaeological value except for demonstrating changes in agricultural use within the development area, and as such should be included in any survey implemented on site. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
177	30487	0	Scarp, Glynllifon	SH4528755210	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Bank (Earthwork)	Post Medieval	Earthwork		<p>SH 45287 55210 to SH 45417 55318. A south-east facing scarp runs across the field from south-west to north-east. This is very slight in places but clearer and up to at least 0.5m high elsewhere. It appears fairly straight on figure 11 but detailed survey might reveal a more curving form. It is notable that almost all the mature trees are to the north-west of this scarp and land is more level to the south-east. A slight indication of this feature can be seen on the 1973 aerial photograph.</p> <p>The north-western part of the development area has been at least partly under woodland for most of the time since at least 1751 (figure 3) and it is probable that this scarp represents a boundary marking the woodland edge. Overlaying the OS maps with the field visit data shows that the scarp runs close to but not on quite the same alignment as the 19th century woodland edge. The discrepancy may be resolved with more detailed and accurate survey, but it could indicate that the scarp relates to the 18th century</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
178	30485	0	Bridge, Glynllifon	SH4535255133	20462	II		Bridge	Post Medieval	Other Structure		<p>Ashlar single-arched bridge carrying a level roadway low over the river. The segmental arch has voussoirs and is flanked by small swept abutments. The parapet has rounded coping though that to the downstream side has collapsed (from listed building record).</p> <p>The bridge is much as described for the listed building record. The stone used appears to be limestone and there are two bollards in the same stone at the north-western entrance to the bridge. The coping of the parapet was once rendered. Immediately downstream of the bridge is a weir that has created a pool under the bridge. The main flow of the water has been diverted into a chute around one side of the weir. This bridge is shown on the 1828 plan, but not on the 1824 plan, and was presumably built at the same time that the curving drive was constructed. It is a very attractive feature and would enhance the new development if restored, but any work done on this bridge will require listed building consent (see</p>	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
179	2266	32202	Ffynnon Edliw Holy Well, SE of Bodfan	SH44915539	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Holy Well	Unknown	Other Structure		<p>A spring has been enclosed with masonry so that it forms a rectangular pool 0.8m by 1.3m, roofed by a single large slab topped by a course of masonry, capped by stones and earth drifted down from the slope behind. The pool has a modern brick and cement sill and iron outlet pipe. <1></p> <p>The well is still as previously described by the RCHMW. The mortared wall includes some bricks. The internal rectangular basin is edged by glacial boulders and neatly made. The water is 0.70m deep although now mostly silted in and the chamber itself is 1m high inside to the underside of the capstone. The visible structure is a disused water supply problem designed to supply a nearby cattle trough and no evidence that it was an early well. (Hopewell and Smith, 2010)</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
180	11262	0	Estate Wall, Glynllifon	SH4506055180	22898	II		Estate Wall	Post Medieval		A post medieval boundary wall.	<p>From 5-4-2017 until 16-7-2019 this site was also recorded as PRN64688.</p> <p>The park is surrounded by a substantial stone wall (feature 11 (PRN 11,262 (see figure 11) built in the early 19th century by the second Lord Newborough (RCAHMW 1960, 187). It stands at 3m in height and is located, in part, to the immediate west of the development area. The wall is constructed utilising large rounded and subrounded local river cobbles, cemented in place. The wall has slate caps to support large angular schist stones placed on edge to act as stock-proofing. The development area is defined to the west of this wall, however it is recommended that no alterations or disturbance occurs with this feature. If any alterations are to take place, it is recommended that the wall have a detailed record taken prior to and during works, so a cross-section elevation can be studied. <1></p> <p>Glynllifon house was rebuilt, probably by Edward</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
181	31002	0	Trackway, Glynllifon	SH4506655160	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Trackway	Post Medieval	Earthwork		<p>A rough track measuring 4m in width runs northeast to southwest, situated to the southwest of the Grand Lodge (feature 14). The feature appears to be a track utilised until fairly recently as vegetation growth over the feature is limited, however this could be a result of small cobble inclusions incorporated into the track. The feature passes through the most south-westerly paddock (feature 18) thus predating it, and is represented on the 1889 first edition Ordnance Survey map as well as on the 1900 and 1918 Ordnance Survey map editions. However the track is not depicted on the 1970-80s Ordnance Survey map, suggesting it had either gone out of use by this point, or in fact was too insignificant to be included on the map.</p> <p>The track could be incorporated into the new development and if so just a survey of it will be required, however if the track is to be disturbed via the programme of works then a detailed record should be taken with a trench being</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
182	31004	0	Ditch, Glynlifon	SH4512255056	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Ditch	Unknown	Earthwork		A shallow depression in the ground running northwest to southeast, approximately 2-3m wide and filled with long grass suggests a ditch or track of some sort. The actual depth of the feature could not be determined due to the encroachment of vegetation, however the depression appeared to be 20m long and curved away to the south running out of the development area into another field. The exact nature of this feature could not be determined, however a topographic survey prior to disturbance may make this feature more clear. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
183	31003	0	Paddocks, Glynllifon	SH4512255056	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Paddock	Post Medieval	Landscape		Areas of long grass appear to define one or more paddocks of similar dimensions to, and located immediately south of feature 18 (paddocks). These areas are difficult to define due to the degree of vegetation cover, but a survey of the area would most likely make these areas more understandable. The feature is not represented on any maps, but is most probably of a modern date. This feature will very likely be disturbed significantly by the proposed development, and a survey should be conducted prior to this to note its location. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
184	31005	0	Plantation, Glynllifon	SH45005505	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Plantation	Post Medieval	Landscape		To the immediate southeast of the development area a small plantation of conifers is situated on the edge of a mixed deciduous woodland. The size and species of the conifers suggests a plantation date of the 20th century, and is indicative of the scale of planting that took place during this period and should be included in any survey conducted prior to commencement of the programme of works. (Cooke & Kenney 2009)	
185	0	408655	PLAS NEWYDD, EARTHWORKS TO NORTH OF	SH45265478	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Earthwork, Trackway	Unknown	Earthwork			
186	11228	0	Building Foundations, Glynllifon	SH45265481	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Building	Unknown	Building - Ruined			
187	25833	0	Fountain II, Glynllifon	SH45455474	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Fountain					
188	11232	0	Bridge, Glynllifon	SH45635472	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Bridge	Post Medieval	Other Structure			
189	81710	408656	Relict Field System, Glynllifon	SH45525504	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field System	Unknown		Relict field system visible on modern aerial photographs.		
190	64167	0	Cromlech	SH4571255200	20497	II		Folly	Post Medieval		A post medieval cromlech.		HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 10

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
191	15709	86377	Glynllifon Demesne, Landscape	SH45905515	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Landscape	Multiperiod			<p>Historic background: the former seat of Lord Newborough of Glynllifon, centred on the house of 1836-48, which includes some elements of the house designed and built by Sir Thomas Wynne in 1751. The associated structures include a large stable block of 1849 and an estate workshops complex of the 1850s. The present park is based around the Afon Llifon, partly canalized and rerouted between 1826 and 1832. It includes part of the former Orielson estate, centred on Plas Newydd, built in 1632 by Thomas Glynne and restored by the hon. Frederick Wynn between 1887 and 1914.</p> <p>The substantial wall which encloses the demesne was built in the 1830s, when some small farmhouses on the periphery of the existing gardens were demolished. The Llifon formerly powered a corn-mill, later adapted to provide power to the estate workshops in nineteenth century, and a possible pandy, converted into an ornamental ruin. The bijou fort (Williamsburg) was constructed in the</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
192	68989	0	Magazine, Fort Williamsburg, Glynllifon	SH4599255103	20465	II*		Magazine	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	A magazine at Fort Williamsburg. Part of an 18th century private fortification in Britain.		
193	68988	0	Tower, Fort Williamsburg, Glynllifon	SH4599755099	3791	II*		Tower	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	A tower at Fort Williamsburg. Part of an 18th century private fortification in Britain.		
194	68990	0	Tunnel Passage, Fort Williamsburg, Glynllifon	SH4601855099	20466	II*		Tunnel	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	A tunnel passage at Fort Williamsburg. Part of an 18th century private fortification in Britain.		
195	68991	0	Gatehouse, Fort Williamsburg, Glynllifon	SH4604455112	20468	II*		Gatehouse	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	A gatehouse at Fort Williamsburg. Part of an 18th century private fortification in Britain.		

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
196	954	26460	Fort Williamsburg, Glynllifon	SH4603955071	Multiple	II*		Fort	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	Grade II* Listed Fort. Built by Sir Thomas John Wynn in 1761. Roughley Two Storey Horse shoe shaped Barracks. Listed in Group Value with rest of the Fort as an example of C18 private fortification.	<p>It was built c.1761 with additions in 1773-61. Together with the sister fort at Belan it formed a centre for the social & military activities of the first Lord Newborough. <1></p> <p>Listed Grade II* as a rare and remarkable British example of an 18th century private fortification. <2></p> <p>1761. Additions 1773-6. Roughly square, angle bastions. Ditches. Escarp/walls. Ornamental gatehouse. HQ building of stone. Tower buildings, domestic. <3></p> <p>Fort Williamsburg, like Belan Fort was built by Thomas Wynn. Although its building around 1761 involved considerable earth-works it is a less purposeful military work than Belan, and there are hints that it formed a setting for social activities of a kind suggested by one of the societies founded by Wynn - the 'Holy Order of Sisterhood United Connected and Regulated with the Free Firm and Friendly Garrison of Williamsburg'.</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
197	68992	0	Armoury, Fort Williamsburg, Glynllifon	SH4606755061	20469	II*		Armoury	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	An armoury at Fort Williamsburg. Part of an 18th century private fortification in Britain.		

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
198	81798	0	Barracks, Fort Williamsburg, Glynllifon	SH4608055054	20470	II*		Barracks	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed	Two Storey Horse shoe shaped Barracks.	<p>It was built c.1761 with additions in 1773-61. Together with the sister fort at Belan it formed a centre for the social & military activities of the first Lord Newborough. <1></p> <p>Listed Grade II* as a rare and remarkable British example of an 18th century private fortification. <2></p> <p>1761. Additions 1773-6. Roughly square, angle bastions. Ditches. Escarp/walls. Ornamental gatehouse. HQ building of stone. Tower buildings, domestic. <3></p> <p>Fort Williamsburg, like Belan Fort was built by Thomas Wynn. Although its building around 1761 involved considerable earth-works it is a less purposeful military work than Belan, and there are hints that it formed a setting for social activities of a kind suggested by one of the societies founded by Wynn - the 'Holy Order of Sisterhood United Connected and Regulated with the Free Firm and Friendly Garrison of Williamsburg'.</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
199	0	0	Outer Defensive Wall to Fort Williamsburg	SH4607155020	20467	II*	A	Wall	Post Medieval	Other Structure		<p>Listed Building Description: Fort Williamsburg was built by Sir Thomas John Wynn in 1761 following his election as MP for Caernarvonshire and his appointment as Constable of Caernarvon Castle and Lord Lieutenant making him responsible for the county's militia. He was a notable eccentric of his day and he carried out these responsibilities in an unparalleled way, by building his own private garrison within the park at the family home.</p> <p>On the day of George III's coronation (September 1761) Wynn founded 'The Society or Garrison at Fort Williamsburg in Glynllifon Park' and he also created 'The Holy Order of Sisterhood United, Connected and Regulated with the Free, Firm and Friendly Garrison of Williamsburg' - a unique volunteer organisation. The intention was for the garrison to comprise a Commander in Chief, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, 100 Officers, an Archdeacon, 24 chaplains, 24 honorary members and an unlimited number of</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
200	5768	0	Axe Hammer, Findspot, Glynllifon Park	SH4655	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Findspot	Prehistoric	Find Only			

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
201	4412	700294	Parc Glynllifon, Penygroes	SH4596054997	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Garden	Post Medieval	Landscape		<p>The gardens date from the early C19th and contain a grotto and artificial cave. Infront of the house are extensive lawns through which runs the River Llifon. Beyond are mixed plantations of deciduous trees. To the E the gardens have a more formal character and consist of a long avenue on an axis from the dining-room windows. The avenue is punctuated by a series of fountains, to the N of which is a formal terrace with a line of plaster-cast ornamental urns, and beyond, a grotto excavated from the hillside, approached by a narrow passage through the rock, and terminating in a cavern with shallow pond. On the S side of the avenue is a grotto and water works. About 300yds S of the house is a 'Druidical Sanctuary' of the C18th or early C19th. <2></p> <p>Update on archive research and garden restoration - 1992. <4></p> <p>The large, squarish park is walled all round and</p> <p>includes open</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
202	32599	308973	Glynllifon Reservoir	SH46295512	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Reservoir	Post-Medieval				
203	0	401184	EARTHWORKS OF TREE-CLUMPS IN GLYNLLIFON PARK	SH4607954801	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Tree Ring	Post Medieval	Documents			
204	11227	0	Barn, Waun Y Gorlan, Glynllifon	SH45975475	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Barn	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed			
205	80852	0	Coed-y-Kennel, Caernarfon	SH4584154764	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		House	Unknown		Coed-y-Kennel is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1889.		
206	0	400537	PWLL CRWN; SUMMERHOUSE IN THE NURSERY, GLYNLLIFON PARK	SH4583554548	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Summerhouse	Post Medieval	Building			
207	64112	0	The Nursery	SH4582054490	22444	II		Nursery Garden	Post Medieval		A 19th century tree nursery.		
208	26238	0	Sheepfold, N of Wood Cottage	SH4545954391	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Sheepfold	Modern	Document		A sheepfold labelled on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map of 1900 but not present on the 2009 Ordnance Survey Mastermap Digital Map. triangular sheepfold built in field corner and shown only on 1900 25 inch County Series map. (Kenney, 2014)	
209	64104	0	Wood Cottage	SH4539554207	22443	II		House	Post Medieval		A cottage built around 1850.		
210	11217	0	Remains of Building/Sheepfold, Glynllifon	SH46185460	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Building	Unknown	Other Structure			
211	11230	0	Gate, Glynllifon	SH46205459	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Gate	Post Medieval	Other Structure		Iron gate and stone gate posts, Glynllifon <1>	
212	25820	0	Weir and Pond, Ty'n y Parc-mawr	SH4615454508	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Pond	Unknown	Document		Sluice and pond labelled on the 2nd ed OS map. (Evans and Burnett, 2012)	
213	11249	401379	Hendre, Glynllifon	SH46075426	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Cottage	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed			

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
214	25821	0	Weir II, Glynllifon	SH46295438	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Weir					
215	25822	0	Gravel Pit, Glynllifon	SH46305431	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Gravel Pit					

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
216	90297	0	Tomb, near, Glynllifon Park	SH4629354236	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Tomb	Not Known		The approximate site of a tomb.	In a letter published in Archaeologica Cambrensis in 1875, Fredk. G. Wynn, Lord Newborough of Glynllifon Park reports that a grave had come to light in a gravel bank. He states that the grave consists of four sides formed of flat stones, averaging 18 inches in height, with a large stone on the top measuring 4 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 6 in and that he has had the stones placed in as near as possible, their original form and also that the tomb 'makes a very good, but mysterious seat on the side of an adjoining pool'. He also reports that he has carefully examined the gravel, but cannot find any trace of bone or ashes. (Wynn, 1875). Lord Newborough does not give the exact location but describes the tomb as being near to an adjoining farm called Tyddyn Byngam and it is assumed that the tomb is located by the nearest pool to this farm although this is uncertain (Wallis, E., 2021. Pers Comm.)	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
217	25823	0	Boathouse, Glynllifon	SH4634054231	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Boat House	Post Medieval			Boathouse marked on OS 1st edition map of 1889. (Flook, 2007)	
218	92293	0	Building & Enclosure, North-East of Penbryn Mawr	SH4633654040	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 34			Building;Enclosure	Unknown		A building and enclosure.	Between 26-01-2011 and 13-04-2021 this site was also recorded as PRN31660.	
219	15733	0	Lleuar, Landscape	SH4614454043	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 34			Landscape	Multiperiod	Landscape		Historic background: an area which was traditionally dominated by the small Lleuar estate, whose last squire, Captain William Ridsdale, sold it to the Wynnes of Glynllifon before his death at Dettingen in 1743. Key historic landscape characteristics: field patterns, farms, relict archaeological sites. (Gwyn and Thompson, 2001).	
220	93579	0	Coin & Ring, Findspot, Llanllyfni	SH4611853944	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 34			Findspot	Medieval;Modern		The findspot of a medieval coin and modern ring.		
221	581	15160	Hut Group, E of Penbryn-Mawr	SH46155390	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 34			Hut Circle Settlement	Unknown	Multiple		A roughly oval enclosure 45 yards by 35 yards, with modern field walls on much of its perimeter, the remains of a long-hut group and enclosures on either side of a central road, the original layout has been obscured by a cottage, measuring 21' N-S by 12', a beudy to the N of it, may have been built on the foundations of original long huts. Much robbed. <1>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
222	92287	0	Barn/Stable, Penbryn Mawr	SH4601153886	23716	II		Barn	Post Medieval		A barn/stable shown on the 1840 Tithe Map.	Between 26-01-2011 and 13-04-2021 this site was recorded as PRN31663, and between 05-04-2017 and 13-04-2021 this site was also recorded as PRN65658.	
223	92289	0	Penbryn Mawr, Llanllyfni	SH4597753895	23715	II		House	Post Medieval		A farmhouse shown on the 1840 Tithe Map.	Between 26-01-11 and 13-04-2021 this site was recorded as PRN31662, and between 05-04-2017 and 13-04-2021 this site was also recorded as PRN64689.	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
224	2353	0	Grooved Stone Maul, Findspot, Penbryn-mawr	SH45975389	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 34			Findspot	Prehistoric	Find Only		<p>Description :</p> <p>A waisted pebble, 8 inches long and 4.5 inches diameter, probably a stone hammer, found in the vicinity of Penbryn-Mawr 'many years ago'. The stone is set into the stonework above the front door of Penbryn Mawr. The implement is fashioned on a large pebble with a natural elongated ellipsoid shape. <1></p> <p>The circumstances and precise find spot are unknown but the implement was displayed above the front door. Recently removed by the occupier.</p> <p>A stone ball, probably associated with the maul, is also incorporated in the wall but this has not been studied. <2></p>	
225	92291	0	Horse-Gin, Possible, Site of, Llanllyfni	SH4596653893	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 34			Horse Engine	Post Medieval		A possible horse gin.	Between 26-01-2011 and 13-04-2021 this site was also recorded as PRN31661.	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
226	12906	400844	Standing Stone, Penbryn Mawr	SH45985388	CN373			Standing Stone	Bronze Age	Other Structure		<p>Fairly tall pointed stone set in farm yard with good view to Yr Eifl and hills to E. Not on a rise or particular view point. Appears on 1840 tithe schedule as standing stone so probably not just a rubbing stone. There is a stone near the estate wall in the E corner of the farm, this has been set up recently by the present farmer. He has also set up others near the long huts PRN 582. The one in the farmyard is the only genuine standing stone on his land. (Smith, 2002)</p> <p>The monument comprises an impressive standing stone, probably dating to the Bronze Age (c. 2300 BC - 800 BC). It is a tall thin stone, tapering to a rounded point and standing 1.7m in height and measuring 0.5m in thickness and 0.4m in width. <2></p>	
227	0	408654	GLYNLLIFON PARK, EARTHWORKS OF RELICT FIELD SYSTEM WEST OF NEWBOROUGH MAUSOLEUM	SH46415464	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Field System	Medieval, Prehistoric	Earthwork			

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
228	31239	0	Tree Avenue, Glynllifon	SH4665154460	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Tree Avenue	Post Medieval		Tree avenue marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1889.		
229	25832	0	Lodge and Gate, Glynllifon	SH4701554522	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Gate Lodge	Post Medieval			<p>Although the lodge is derelict and the gate is not specifically listed, both these buildings would come under the listing of the house as being within the curtilage. The garden of the lodge, although overgrown, shows a different vegetation from the surrounding park, which is forested. (GAT 1993)</p> <p>Amongst a series of buildings marked on OS 1st edition map of 1889. Now derelict. (Flook, 2007)</p> <p>'Upper Lodge' labelled on OS 1st edition map of 1889 and present but not labelled on the 2009 Mastermap Digital Map. (Burnett, 2010)</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
230	983	23010	The Newborough Mausoleum, Glynllifon	SH4656354751	20464	II		Mausoleum	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed		<p>Listed as a 19th century folly with origins as a rare example of an estate mausoleum and for its special interest to the history of Glynllifon. <2></p> <p>Begun 1826. Incomplete. Truncated cone. Rough masonry. 60ft diameter. 15ft thick walls. 2 floors. Barrel vaults. (RCAHMW, Undated)</p> <p>This circular stone building, on a wooded rise in parkland in the south-eastern part of the park, about 1 km from the house, was begun by the 2nd Lord Newborough in 1826. It was unfinished at his death in 1832, and the 3rd Lord Newborough continued the work, but stopped when it became necessary to divert funds to the rebuilding of the house. The planned second-floor chapel was never built, and the building was never used as a mausoleum.</p> <p>It is in the form of a truncated cone, about 18 or 19m high and 16m in diameter, built of shaped, coursed</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
231	64159	0	Boundary Wall, Glynllifon Park	SH4704654777	5924	II		Boundary Wall	Post Medieval		A post medieval boundary wall.		
232	0	308976	LLWYN-Y-COGAU, SETTLEMENT	SH46525509	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Settlement	Unknown	Documents			
233	17555	0	Part of Roman Road, Segontium to Pen Llystyn to Tomen y Mur	SH4711954990	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 34			Road	Roman			<p>The western road must in reality have run southward from Segontium by way of Llanllyfni and Dolbenmaen. (RCAHMMW 1964)</p> <p>The present Caernarfon to Porthmadog road runs along the edge of a plateau overlooking the sea to the W and with good visibility to the E; a suitable line for a Roman road. (Ordnance Survey 1978)</p>	
234	20005	308071	Inigo Jones Slate Works, Groeslon	SH47075510	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 34			Slate Quarry	Post Medieval			<p>Established in 1850's on the Nantlle tramway. Waterpower, launder over main road. Remains - Still in use as Inigo Jones works producing high quality slab, besides usual saws (modern) and planers it has an interesting, possibly unique sand-polisher. Visitors are welcome. (Davidson, Gwyn, Jones & Riley, 1994)</p>	

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
235	58793	0	Turnpike Road from Llanwnda to Llanllyfni	SH4709055192	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 34			Toll Road	Post Medieval		Turnpike Road from Llanwnda to Llanllyfni created following an extension of the Caernarvonshire Turnpike Trust powers by an Act of Parliament of 1810.		
236	17554	0	Part of Roman Road, Segontium to Pen Llystyn to Tomen y Mur	SH4708855213	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 34			Road	Roman			<p>The western road must in reality have run southward from Segontium by way of Llanllyfni and Dolbenmaen. (RCAHMMW 1964)</p> <p>The present Caernarfon to Porthmadog road runs along the edge of a plateau overlooking the sea to the W and with good visibility to the E; a suitable line for a Roman road. (Ordnance Survey 1978)</p>	
237	64168	308974	Former reservoir on hill to north-east of Fort Williamsburg	SH4655855349	20473	II		Reservoir	Post Medieval		A post medieval former reservoir.		
238	11195	0	Tyddyn Gwion, Glynllifon	SH46745556	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Farm	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed			
239	0	0	Pheasantry (Sheep Farm)	SH46055501	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Pheasantry	Post Medieval	Other Structure			
240	0	0	Agricultural Barn Large (Dairy Farm)	SH45935556	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)	I		Barn	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed			
241	0	0	Slurry Tank small (Dairy Farm)	SH45885550	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)			Slurry Tank	Unknown	Other Structure			
242	0	0	Slurry Tank large (Dairy Farm)	SH45795556	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)			Slurry Tank	Unknown	Other Structure			
243	0	0	Agricultural Barn Small (Dairy Farm)	SH45935556	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)			Barn	Unknown				
244	0	0	Sheep Sheds (Sheep Farm)	SH46045499	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)			Sheep House	Unknown				

Asset	PRN	NPRN	Site Name	NGR	Status reference	Status grade	Category	Site Type	Period	Form	Summary	Previous HER description	Status reference
245	0	0	Lambing Shed (Sheep Farm)	SH46015499	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)			Sheep House	Unknown				
246	0	0	Mound (Sheep Farm)	SH46105500	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)			Mound	Unknown				
247	0	0	Field Boundary (Sheep Farm)	SH46005490	PGW (Gd) 39 (GWY)			Field Boundary	Unknown				
248	64095	0	Tanlan	SH4530256517	22439	II		House	Post Medieval		A cottage shown on the 1840 Tithe Map.		
249	64138	404136	Cae-halen-bach	SH4527056657	22415	II		House	Post Medieval		A cottage shown on the 1840 Tithe Map.		
250	64169	26426	Tai Elen Glyn	SH4544856770	22431	II		Almshouse	Post Medieval		A 19th century almshouse.		
251	64098	16790	Glasfryn & Tamariu	SH4553056913	22419	II		Rectory	Post Medieval		A mid 19th century rectory.		
252	56975	0	Enclosure, N of Cae-ffridd	SH4579756862	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Enclosure	Post Medieval			Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	
253	56974	0	Structure, NE of Cae-ffridd	SH4584056840	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Structure	Post Medieval			Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	
254	56976	0	Weir, W of Cae Berllan	SH4607456998	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Weir	Post Medieval			Site identified using early Ordnance Survey Maps (McGuinness, 2014)	
255	0	86405	MOUNT HAZEL, GARDEN, LLANDWROG	SH4618256912	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Country House Garden	Post Medieval	Documents			
256	64147	301277	Mount Hazel	SH4617756885	22447	II		House	Post Medieval		An early 19th century house.		
257	959	0	Ty Gwyn, Llandwrog	SH46265714	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			House	Post Medieval	Building - Roofed		Ruined, rubble built cottage with stop-chamfered fireplace bressummer, probably 17th century.	
258	0	6922	SALEM WELSH WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, TY'NLON	SH46455701	HLW (Gw) 9 / HLCA 36			Chapel	Post Medieval	Building			
259	64153	0	Milestone	SH4661256888	22414	II		Milestone	Post Medieval	Other Structure	An early 19th century milestone.		
260	0	0	Field Boundary	SH4595055952				Field Boundary	Post Medieval	Boundary	Early 20 th century boundary		
261	0	0	Former clawdd field boundary	SH45905600				Field Boundary	Post Medieval	earthwork	Pre 20 th century boundary		

APPENDIX IV

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust Selection Strategy

G2743_Glynllifon

31/01/2023 v2.0

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk	
Archaeological Archive Manager	John Roberts john.roberts @heneb.co.uk	
Organisation	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	GAT Historic Environment Record	17/01/2023
	RCAHMW	On completion of Project Archive
Project Assurance	Tom Fildes, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service	26/01/2023
Landowner / Developer	Glynllifon College Farm	n/a

Resources

Resources required

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

No unusual resources required outside of GAT normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the project specific WSI.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) has been commissioned by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at Glynllifon College Farm, Ffordd Clynnog, Llandwrog, Gwynedd (NGR SH45865594; post code LL54 7UF) in advanced of a proposed Rural Economic Hub. The proposed developments include a Food Enterprise Park and a Knowledge Centre, as indicated on *Percy Thomas Architects Drawing No. REH-CAP-XX-XX-DR-A-050031*; the development has been located to the immediate north of the existing learning centre and will include existing parcels of pastureland; access has been via the A499 road and Lôn Cefn Glyn. The Food Enterprise Park will comprise of three buildings, which will accommodate incubator units, manufacturing units, chillers, goods in and out areas, offices and welfare areas. The Knowledge Transfer Centre will provide offices and conference facilities around a central hub and has been used by Grwp Llandrillo Menai for educational/ business purposes. Parking for the users of the Units, Knowledge Transfer space and occasional visitor use will also be included, along with access roads to accommodate articulated lorries making deliveries and coach/bus drop off areas. Additional infrastructure has been required for energy supplies and drainage, as well as revised access from the A499 road to Glynllifon College Farm and Llandwrog Road. The proposed development includes areas that formerly belonged to the Glynllifon Estate, which was established by the Wynn family and developed extensively during the eighteenth and nineteenth century that are now part of Glynllifon College Farm; Plas Glynllifon, the former estate house, is under separate ownership. The desk-based assessment aims to examine the archaeological potential within the proposed development area and local environs and has been undertaken in January 2023.

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. 2023. Glynllifon College Farm – Rural Economic Hub Written Scheme of Investigation for Desk-Based Assessment. Project (G2743).

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

John Roberts (GAT Principal Archaeologist)

Selection

All digital data has been collected, stored and selected in lines with the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) Data Management Plan located on GAT's servers (available on request).

Following the completion of the fieldwork, a working project archive has been created based on following task list;

1. Pro-formas: all cross referenced and complete;
2. Photographic Metadata: completed in *Microsoft Access* and cross-referenced with all pro-formas;

All relevant site archive data has been added to a digital project register specific to this project, which has been prepared in *Microsoft Excel*.

This data has been used as the basis for the physical and digital dataset archives. Information from these has been used to compile the project report. The physical archive has been stored in a designated project folder and the location confirmed in the Trust project database; the digital dataset has been stored on a dedicated Trust server, with the location confirmed in the Trust project database via a specific hyperlink. External datasets for the HER and RCAHMW are as defined in the dissemination strategy below. De-selected digital data has been confirmed in an updated digital management plan appended to the final report

De-Selected Digital Data

It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the GAT servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they has been reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the GAT DMP.

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

John Roberts – Principal Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Sean Derby – Historic Environment Record, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust;
Gareth Edwards, *Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMW*

Selection

- A digital report has been provided to the regional Historic Environment Record; this has been submitted within six months of project completion (final report only), along with a digital dataset comprising an Event PRN summary. The report and dataset has been submitted in accordance with the required standards set out in *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Version 2); and
- A digital report and digital archive dataset has been provided to Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales (final report only), in accordance with the *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives Version 1*. The dataset has been prepared in the format required by RCAHMW and will include:
 - Photographic metadata (Microsoft Access);
 - Photographic archive (TIFF format);
 - Project Information form (Excel);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Microsoft Word report text final;
 - File Information form (Excel) – Photographic metadata (general);
 - File Information form (Excel) – Adobe PDF report final; and
 - File Information form (Excel) - Photographic metadata (detail).

De-Selected Documents

The material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive are duplicates created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore either be retained to supplement GAT's research files or recycled.



Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd

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